

The China Press

報 陸 大

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe,
Str. Nanking, Ord. 6 p.m. today.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str.
Pret. Madison, 2 p.m. Tuesday.
FROM Europe via Suva, Str.
Amazona, 11 a.m. tomorrow.

Weather
Weather overcast and showery.
The maximum temperature yesterday was 80.1 and the minimum 73.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.0 and 75.8.

NO. 3369 VOL. XII.

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壬戌年六月二十八日

SHANGHAI SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1922

大正十一年八月二十日

第三三三三號

20 CENTS

BLAND STICKS TO HIS GUNS ON USELESSNESS OF EDUCATION

Chinese, Schooled in West, Revert To Type On Return

CITES SUN, KOO

Says Their Training Abroad "Increases Confusion"

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

London, August 19.—In a letter in the Times today, replying to a letter written by Mr. Robert Lim, Acting Chairman of the Central Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain and Ireland, with regard to the dependence in China of the methods of government and industry on officials and traders' educational antecedents, Mr. J. O. P. Bland declares that a very brief visit to Peking or Canton will dispel the illusion that the methods of government in China depend entirely on officials' educational antecedents.

He asks, do Dr. Sun Yat-sen's methods of government reflect the results of his political education? Are not all the prominent representatives of foreign education, (those of Dr. C. C. Wu and Dr. Wellington Koo just as much as those of Marshal Tuan or Mr. Tang Shao-yi) essentially and necessarily oriental in cause and effect so soon as they exercise on Chinese soil? Can anyone deny that until now education of China's intelligentsia abroad only served to increase the confusion and unrest inevitably resulting from a rapidly changing environment?

He declares that however good may be the intentions of those interested in increasing the number of Chinese students in England, there is no getting over the significant fact that the principal object of the active propaganda of the semi-official and chiefly Cantonese section of young China since 1918, has been to secure the remission of the boxer indemnities and thus provide the government to which it aspires to control with increased financial resources.

HEAVY MAIL DUE IN TUESDAY ON PRES. MADISON

Postal Matter For Nanking Sailing Tomorrow Still May Be Mailed

The next incoming mail from the United States is due to arrive on Tuesday on the steamer President Madison of the Admiral Line. The steamer is bringing 1,371 sacks of mail for this port and is scheduled to dock at the China Merchants Central wharf about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Other mail steamers following the President Madison are the Taiyo Maru of the T.K.K., due to arrive from San Francisco on Thursday, and the Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, due from Vancouver, B.C. late Friday or early Saturday morning.

As the time of the departure of the China Mail steamer Nanking has been advanced, ordinary mail matter to go to the United States on this steamer may be posted at the American Post Office up to 5 o'clock this afternoon. The vessel is scheduled to arrive at Hongkong early today but may be delayed by the typhoon. The Nanking on this trip is to come up river and will dock at the China Merchants Lower wharf. Weather conditions permitting, the Nanking will be despatched for San Francisco by way of Japanese ports and Honolulu early tomorrow morning.

Following the Nanking the next outbound mail steamer for the United States is the President Jefferson of the Admiral Line which is to sail for Seattle next Sunday.

BISHOPS DISMISSED

(Reuter's Service)

Reval, Aug. 19.—A message from Moscow states that seven bishops have been dismissed as alleged counter-revolutionaries.

DOG DAYS STUFF

By West

THE best way to spend a vacation in Taingtao is to stay right here in Shanghai, if the heart rending stories of trials and tribulations brought back by some of those who were lured away from this cool and perfectly livable city by the over advertised attractions of that supposed summer paradise are to be credited.

"Never again for me!" said one of the Misses at a dinner party last night. "From the minute we left Shanghai," she continued, "it was just one darned thing after another. First it was the typhoon, which stood the little overcrowded tub on which, after a month of effort we had managed to get passage, on its beam ends. What a night! There wasn't a passenger aboard who didn't wish the boat would stop completely over and have done with it. Call bells out of order! No boys! No ice water! All we could do was just hang on for dear life and hope for the end."

"Then the Japanese customs men, if you will pardon the word. Such questions! Where are you going? How long are you going to stay? Where does your husband work? Why didn't he come with you? Have you got a room reserved? How old is Ann? Why does a chicken cross the road? Where was Moses when the lights went out? Honestly, by the time they got through I could have shrieked! And then our baggage. Mrs. who was taking her two little girls to Taingtao to put them in school, couldn't find their trunk when we arrived. All their clothes for the winter in it, too. Nor did she ever find it. We personally supervised the loading of the trunk when the tender left Shanghai, and that was the last time we saw it."

"And then the hotel! Our room, which we had reserved by letter with telegraphic confirmation, had been given to somebody else, because 'the telegram wasn't signed.' Picture our frantic search for a room when every room in town was so packed that arms and legs and heads were sticking out the windows. By some miracle we finally managed to find a room—one room for five of us."

"And hot! Where, oh where do they get that stuff about Taingtao being cool? We expressed surprise and disappointment, but all we could get was that it was 'unprecedented.' 'This is the first time it has been even warm here this summer,' they told us. Well, I'll say the weather man was making up for lost time. And then came the Shanghai papers to put salt in our wounds with accounts of the cool weather that had followed the typhoon here."

"Never again for me, I'll announce to the world! Riches boys that speak only German. Little Japanese policemen with big swords dangling from their belts; lording it over everybody; searching the baskets of Chinese market boys for military maps; taking away your camera films, and curtly informing you that you must put all the 'thes' and 'ands' in your telegrams back to Shanghai if you wanted them sent."

"How about the water in the ocean?" somebody asked the agitated lady, "was it wet, as advertised?"

"It wouldn't be if it were were any possible way for those Japanese up there to take the wetness out of it," she snapped.

"Were there any mosquitos in Taingtao," somebody else asked.

"You haven't seen any mosquitos here lately, have you?" she countered, and before anybody could reply she added: "No, and for the good and sufficient reason that all the mosquitos in China are in Taingtao, where they have been holding an all summer convention."

"Shanghai for mine hereafter," she concluded. "If I live in this town for the next million years the only thing that will make me hot is the recollection of my first and positively last trip to Taingtao."

So, judging from the testimony of this witness, Dog Days in Shanghai are not so worse, after all.

Portuguese Complete Flight To Brazil



Capt. GAGO COUTINHO and S. CABRAL

THE Portuguese aviators, Naval Captains Gago Coutinho and Saccadura Cabral, photographed immediately after their arrival in Pernambuco, on the completion of their long flight across the Atlantic from Portugal to Brazil. Though flying is supposed to be the game of youths, both these intrepid naval aviators are past fifty.

Disruption Temporary, Says Hsu; Union Assured When People Asserts Own Rights

Enactment Of Constitution Is Regarded By Former Anfu Leader As Imperative; Suggests More Power For President

The present chaotic condition in China is merely temporary and reunification will take place as soon as the mass of people asserts their own rights, according to General Hsu Shu-tseng, writing in his new book on National Reconstruction. The will of the people of China has been always supreme in the government of the country even when it was under a monarchical form of government, the author maintained. The republic, which is but a definite form to stretch the point of popular government, has come to stay and is best fitted for the adoption by the Chinese people.

Going into the question of rights of obligations of the citizens of the Republic, Hsu considers the enactment of a permanent constitution as the only means of safeguarding the privileges of the people, hence its adoption is imperative. In this connection, he presented two important suggestions which he asks the legislators to consider when the adoption begins. He favors that the executives be given first consideration in their rating with the judiciary and the legislature in view of the peculiar local circumstances and that the President be given more power to exercise his duties.

A translation of certain extracts of his writings on the questions of unification and administration follows:

TYPHOON AGAIN MISSES SHANGHAI BY CLOSE MARGIN

Storm Passing To Westward; Ships Ashore Near Amoy

Once again fortune has favored Shanghai and the typhoon which has been traveling Northwestward toward our coast is passing to the South and West of the city.

With the near approach of the storm, the typhoon gun was fired yesterday at 9:20 a.m. and Saccadura Cabral, who was on duty at the Observatory, gave warning of the situation. At the time the signal was given the typhoon center was located at North latitude 28 and longitude 124, some 200 miles from Shanghai, and moving slowly in the direction of the Chusan Islands.

Late yesterday afternoon it was stated that the typhoon was striking the coast something over 100 miles to the South and that its path would probably lie well Westward of here, along the same general course pursued by the previous blows, toward Chinkiang or Kiukiang. Squalls were to be expected last night and this morning and rough weather around Chusan and the mouth of the Yangtze.

It was believed that the China Mail steamer Nanking, due early this morning, might be delayed somewhat by the storm and the company announced yesterday that the ship would sail at daylight tomorrow, weather permitting. Instead of at noon today, as previously intended. The steamer Hain Ningebao, bound for Foochow with week-end excursionists and due there yesterday, may possibly have put into Ningpo to evade the storm, it was thought yesterday. Ningpo had warning of the situation.

Further evidence of the destructive aftermath of the typhoons which have been sweeping the coast to the South is carried in the following telegram received by the Coast Inspector from the Amoy Commissioner of Customs, dated August 18 and reading: "Large vessel reported ashore Hungghwa; two masts reported seen Pinghai, inside Ockseu."

HARDING WILL ASK FEDERAL COAL AND RAIL LEGISLATION

President Addresses Congress On Strike Situation

TO INVOKE LAWS

Urges Establishment Of Temporary Fuel Agency

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 19.—Addressing Congress on the industrial situation today, President Harding upheld the right of employers and workers to conduct their own business. He deplored what he termed "warfare on unions and labor." He declared that a national investigation into the conduct of the coal industry with a view to constructive recommendations was imperative. He recommended the appointment of a Government commission to give advice.

He announced his intention to invoke laws forbidding conspiracies that hindered interstate commerce and requiring the safety of the railway service. He drew attention to the excess of mines over the country's needs and the excess of 200,000 mine workers over the number needed to produce the country's normal requirements.

The President declared that neither the limited number controlling the railways, nor the large numbers working them should be permitted to impair public welfare.

At the present moment he did not recommend legislation to deal with the railroad strike but he said that the Government had resolved to exert its power to maintain transportation and uphold the men's right to work.

The President urged immediate legislation to establish a temporary National coal agency to purchase and distribute coal, also legislation to make the railroad Labor Board decisions binding on both parties.

CHAMBER FAVORS CUSTOMS DEPOSITS IN CHINESE BANKS

Meeting Yesterday Admits Two To Membership; Third Is Turned Down

A resolution to ask the Peking Government to deposit part of the Customs surplus with reliable Chinese banks for the enforcement of the new tariff rates was passed at the meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday. The resolution, which was moved by Mr. S. U. Zau met with enthusiastic endorsement.

It was pointed out in the discussion that before the establishment of the Republic, the Customs revenue was deposited with Chinese native banks by the Qing Dynasty. But during the revolution, the foreign powers decided to have the money kept in foreign banks to secure certain foreign loans, resulting in a stringency of finance among the Chinese banks for the last ten years.

The chamber will forward the resolution for its enforcement by Peking. Meanwhile, the local bodies of other commercial centers are requested to take similar action in order to legalize the proposal.

Yesterday's meeting also admitted Mr. Lo Peh-hung, managing director of the Nantao China Tramway Company and Mr. Jabin Hsu of the China Press as members of the chamber. A third applicant for membership failed to secure the necessary number of affirmative votes.

TWO NEW CRUISERS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, August 19.—The construction of two 7,500 ton cruisers to be named the Kinugasa and Furutoki has been ordered at Yokosuka and Kure respectively.

Royalty To Visit California



PRINCESS Elizabeth Poniatowski and her sons have arrived in New York on the liner Re-

lance on their way to California to make a three months' visit.

FOREIGN VESSELS ARE ATTACKED IN YANGTZE GORGES

Jardine Matheson Boat And Steamer Alice Dollar Under Fusillades

Reports received yesterday by the Robert Dollar Company from its Ichang office state that the contending northern and southern forces are firing on passenger steamers in the gorges of the Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking. Through sections of the gorges the opposing forces line both banks of the river and the reports received indicate that vessels passing between them are subjected to fire from both sides.

The Fuh Wo, Jardine, Matheson and Company's new vessel for Gorges service, was fired on in the afternoon of August 15 and badly shot up, according to information received by the Robert Dollar Company and the Alice Dollar of the Dollar Line was also fired on near Chungking and Captain Crum, well known in Shanghai, slightly injured.

Details of the firing on the Fuh Wo are lacking. It is the newest Ewo ship in the Gorges, having left Shanghai on its maiden voyage up river on July 20 and arriving at Chungking on August 3. It was evidently fired on during the last voyage down to Ichang as it is scheduled to leave Ichang for Chungking yesterday. The local Ewo offices have no further information.

Captain Crum of the Alice Dollar ordered all passengers and members of the crew not needed for navigation into an empty hold when the vessel was fired on near Fuchow, between Chungking and Ichang. When firing commenced he ordered the ship stopped thinking they wished to search the vessel, but when the firing continued he ordered full speed ahead. He was injured when one bullet struck the bridge and splintered some of the woodwork. Several hundred bullet holes were found in the ship upon arrival at Ichang.

River communication between Ichang and Chungking has been dangerous for some time as a result of the fighting between troops under General Liu Chen-hsun and Generals Liu Hsiang and Yang Sen. Native junkies are hiding in nooks of the creeks to avoid being commandeered for military service, and the fighting generals are reported to have made a demand of foreign owned steamers and Chinese steamers flying foreign flags to transport the upper Yangtze fly the French flag and are registered in the French Consulate.

Britain Offers To Pay For Quarantine If Others Will Aid

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Aug. 19.—At a meeting of the Health Committee of the League of Nations today, Sir Walter Buchanan announced that Britain would advance £100,000 for the maintenance of a quarantine and the control of movements of refugees on the Russian frontier on the condition that the other members of the League subscribed £200,000.

TOLSTOY "SAFE"

(Reuter's Service)

Moscow, Aug. 19.—The new Soviet Church has cancelled the communication of Tolstoy.

RICSHA MEN, FACED BY NEW COHEN GOUGE, MAY WALKOUT

Police Condemn Vehicles, Men Are Ordered To Pay Costs

PLEA PRESENTED

Sub-Foremen Ask Relief And Threaten To Call Out Coolies

Further disturbances among the workers of the Star Rishsha Company developed yesterday and the threat was made that another strike of rishsha coolies will be brought about unless demands that have been made upon the Star company are granted.

Indirectly the new trouble grows out of a general inspection of rishshas that was made by the police on Friday when 146 rishshas of the Star company were ordered off the streets until they are repaired. When notification of this action was received at the offices of the Star company an order was issued that the 146 condemned rishshas be sent in to the company's shops to be repaired and, according to reports to the police, Mr. A. Cohen, head of the Star company and President of the Rishsha Owners' Association at the same time issued a ruling that those renting the rishshas must pay full rental for them while they are undergoing repairs.

As has been stated before the company rents its 3,000-old rishshas at a rate of seventy-five cents a day to a small group of about thirty compradores who each operate about 100 rishshas renting them out in their turn at a rate of about 5 cents a day each to a larger group of foremen, said to number in the case of the Star company about 600. These foremen then rent to sub-foremen who deal directly with the actual workers.

It is stated in situations like that which has arisen in the present case the company in the first instance holds the renting compradores responsible. They in turn hold the foremen who pass on the burden to the sub-foremen. In a situation like the present the sub-foremen find themselves unable to hold the rishsha pullers and so the group of sub-foremen find themselves assessed for the costs of repairs.

This body of sub-foremen operating Star rishshas formed an organization about a month ago and it was this body that brought about the recent strike of some 500 coolie pullers, a protest that came to nothing. In connection with Mr. Cohen's recent order representatives of the organization have presented to him a petition asking that some measure of relief in the matter of repair costs be granted by the company and intimating that if this is not granted another strike of the coolies will be brought about. It was reported that no reply to the petition had been made last night.

In addition to the 146 rishshas of the Star company which were held to be unfit for use until repaired at the police inspection on Friday about a hundred rishshas of other concerns were ordered off the streets at the same time.

Many Applicants Try For Entrance At Southeastern U.

Competitive examinations for students desiring to enter the Southeastern University will be held on August 22 and 23 at the university examination halls. The candidates will be examined on four subjects: namely, common knowledge, Chinese, English and mathematics. Examinations on the first three subjects will be given Tuesday, August 22, and in the last one on Wednesday, August 23.

More than 1,300 students have applied for the examination but the university can only take in 120. The names of the successful candidates will be announced in the Shun Pao, Shi Shi Hain Pao and Sin Wen Pao on August 30.

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 6)

Judge Lobingier Rules Against Dismissal Move In Bowe Forgery Action

Decision Upholds District Attorney Husar's
Argument And States That Prima Facie
Case Is Made

Holding that the evidence had another who knew nothing of being found sufficient to establish a prima facie case for the prosecution Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court for China overruled the motion of Mr. C. S. Franklin, counsel for Frank P. Bowe, to dismiss the charges of forgery against him.

In overruling the motion Judge Lobingier held in favor of the argument and brief submitted by United States District Attorney Leonard G. Husar by ruling that "the burden of proof rests primarily upon the prosecution to establish lack of authority by accused to execute a document which he is charged with having forged." "Where the person whose name is alleged to have been forged is claimed to be fictitious, slight evidence will suffice to shift the burden on the accused because the matter is one peculiarly within his knowledge," Judge Lobingier ruled.

Bowe is charged with having forged two insurance documents, supposedly contracts between the foreign agent of two American insurance companies, and selling them to Mr. C. G. King, an insurance man in the Ben Building, for Tls. 1,000. The case was adjourned on August 7 when Mr. Franklin made his motion for dismissal.

JUDGE'S RULING
Judge Lobingier's ruling on the motion is:

"The accused is prosecuted under an information charging that he 'did, with intent to defraud some person unknown to said District Attorney, falsely make, alter, forge, and counterfeit, and cause and procure to be falsely made, altered, forged and counterfeited, two certain agreements and writings obligatory.'"

"After the prosecution had rested, counsel for the accused presented an oral motion to dismiss on the ground that:

"The prosecution has failed to show want of authority on the part of the defendant to cause the signature of C. F. Mandeville to be subscribed to the documents."

"This motion was supported by a brief to which the District Attorney filed a reply and an interesting point in criminal law is thereby presented and has been fully argued on both sides."

"Defendant's counsel invokes the rule which appears to prevail in numerous jurisdictions that proof of such authority is an essential feature of the prosecution's case. But it is also the rule that conviction may be based upon evidence that the forged name is fictitious. It is, as observed by Mr. Justice Story, clearly settled that the making of a false instrument, which is the subject of forgery, with a fraudulent intent, although in the name of a nonexistent person, is as much a forgery as if it had been made in the name of a person known to exist and to whom credit was due."

ACCUSED MUST PROVE
Moreover

"It has been held that slight evidence that a name is fictitious is sufficient to shift the burden of proof upon accused."

"The reason for this is that the reality or unreality of the person bearing the forged name is a matter peculiarly within the knowledge of the accused. And where such is the case the rule in the Federal Courts is elsewhere is that the Government is not required to prove the negative averment of a fact peculiarly within the defendant's knowledge. Thus it has been held sufficient evidence of the fictitious character of the alleged drawer of a check that he is unknown to merchants and a bank paying teller, to whom it was offered. Moreover it is not only competent but sufficient to show the results of inquiries in the locality where such person is claimed to reside. It is not necessary 'to call every citizen of the community to negative the existence of' such a person."

"In the case at bar the complaining witness cabled to the party whose name is alleged to have been forged and received no reply. He also cabled (Exhibit 'H') to the alleged insurance company whose agent the said party was represented to be and the cable was undelivered. This evidence coupled with the fact undisputed, at least for the purposes of this motion, that Jewell who wrote the signature of Mandeville, did so only after he had been promised \$50.00 for so doing and only after another party had refused to write the same signature seems quite as ample as in the cases above cited to cause the burden of proof to shift. For if Mandeville had been a real person or if he had actually authorized Jewell to sign his name it would have been wholly unnecessary for the accused to have endeavored first to have such signature written by

Preparing The President's Dinner



Preparing the President's Dinner

THIS unique photograph shows preparation for the visit Mr. Dr. G. T. Harding, the President's father, killing the prize fowl from the family roost, in Marion, O., on July 4.

SUN UNDECIDED ON PEKING TRIP; M.P.'S TO DEPART

(Continued from Page 1)

Gen. Chang Tso-lin. Removal of the menace of renewed strife between these two warring elements in Doctor Sun's willow, is one of the most important things to be achieved as a preliminary needful to effect reunification. What measures Doctor Sun has been taking have not been disclosed, but it is known that he has hopes of succeeding in the effort he is making.

Reports published here yesterday and also dispatches from Peking told that Dr. Eugene Chen and Quo Tai-chi are to go to Peking as Doctor Sun's personal representatives.

It was said last night that Mr. Chen and Quo probably will leave for the Capital shortly, but no final decision yet has been reached in this matter and it cannot be said certainly now that they will go.

BEVAN CHARGED

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 18.—Gerard Leo Bevan, who was recently extradited from Austria, was charged at the Guildhall today with fraudulent conversion and obtaining money under false pretences by inducing people to take shares in the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company and the City Equitable Associated Company through publishing false balance sheets and prospectus. Bevan was remanded in custody.

Southern Section Of Woman's Club To Have Garden Party

The Southern Division of the American Woman's Club have issued invitations to a garden party to be given at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, 30 Route Pichon, on Saturday afternoon, August 26, from 3 to 7. Admission \$1. The afternoon's entertainment will include tennis, dancing, bridge and mahjong and tea will be served.

This garden party is for the benefit of the Southern Division's booth at the forthcoming Country Fair, as such Division has paid a certain amount of the initial expense, and in this way the money can be raised by giving pleasure to many and without demanding much of any one member.

In the absence of Miss Lucille Douglas, Chairman of the Publicity Committee of the American

Woman's Club, Miss Ruth Benedict will take over the duties of Chairman. And communication of notices of meetings should be addressed to her, 7 Route de Soeurs, Phone West 2416.

Russian Fair Is Reported Failure

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Aug. 18.—It appears that the Nijni-Novgorod fair has been a failure. The Izvestia publishes an interview with M. Zalmanoff, representing the Trade Commissariat, who declared that the position generally and the business done at Nijni-Novgorod were hopeless. Trade had been paralysed chiefly owing to the credit policy of the State banks and the tariff policy of the Communications Commissariat.

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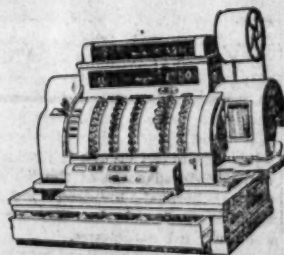


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White Twill Pyjama Suits Will Wear to a Thread Usual Price \$6.50 Special This Week \$4.50	Oddments in Sun Helmets Usual Prices \$6.50, 8 50 and 9.50 Good Shapes Just Oddments Special This Week \$3.95	1000 Dozen White Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs Honestly Worth \$3.50 doz. Special This Week \$2.00	50 Only White Wool Coat Sweaters Suitable for Tennis Wear All Sizes Usual Price \$14.50 Special This Week \$10.50	12 Only. Cream Flannel Trousers Trousers Smart Well Cut Usual Price \$16.50 Special This Week \$14.75	200 Pairs Cotton Half-Hose Black or White Usual Price 65 cts. pair Special This Week 45 cts. pair	
DO NOT MISS THESE WONDER BARGAINS IN MENS' WEAR						
"Paris" Garters All Colours Cotton 65 cts. Pair. Silk 90 cts. pair	India Gauze Summer Underwear Cool, Comfortable Easy Fitting Usual Price \$1.50 Special This Week \$1.00 Polo Collar Roll Collar or V neck White Wool Sweaters Usual Price \$7 50 Special This Week \$5.75 Mercerized Twill Tennis Shirts A Good Quality Smartshape Well Cut. Nicely Finished Usual Price \$4.95 Special This Week \$4.45	Oddments in Men's Day Shirts. All Neat Stripes. All Sizes. Usual Price \$4.75 \$4.50 \$3 95 Special This Week \$2.75 Black Cashmere Half Hose With Embroidered Clox. Usual Price \$1.75 Special This Week \$1.25	YOU CAN BUY 1 Suit of Pyjamas. For \$4.50 1 Dozen Soft Collars. For \$5.50 White Sweater Either Polo Collar Rollar or Neck. For \$5.75 A New Straw Hat. For \$2.95 1 Pair of Golf Hose. For \$3.25 "An Aertex" Shirt Tennis for Day Wear. For \$4.75	50 only. White Sun Helmets Identical in Shape with the best Quality Helmets all sizes Usual Price \$10.50. Special This Week \$6.50. Gent's Tan Leather Waist Belts. All Size Usual Price \$1.00 each. Special This Week 45 cts.	Flannel Cricket Shirts With Polo Collar attached Smart in Wear Usual Price \$8.0 Special This Week \$7.25 Boys' Striped. Cotton Ties Smart Stripes. All Combinations of Colours Usual Price \$1.00 Special This Week \$1.00 White Twill Tennis Shirts Good Shape, Smart Cut Nicely Finished Usual Price \$3.50 Special This Week \$3.15	60 only Gents Full size Umbrellas. All British Make Usual Price 4.95 Special This Week \$2.95 100 only. Check Day Shirts All Smart Colours All Sizes Usual Price \$5.50 Special This Week \$3.50
REDUCTIONS ON THE WHOLE STOCK THROUGHOUT THE STORE						
A Large Selection Of New Designs In Open End Ties Usual Price \$2.25 Special This Week \$1.80	Boys' Striped Washing Suits Navy Blue with Stripe Pole Blue with Stripe Usual Price \$2.95 Special This Week \$2.95	Boys' White Twill Pyjama Suits Will Wash and Wear Well. Usual Price \$2.95 Special This Week \$2.15	40 Colours in Plain Colour Open End Ties Good Shape Full Length Usual Price \$1.75 Special This Week \$1.40 each	Boys' White Cawnpore Twill Tennis Shirts With Collar Attached. All Sizes. Usual Price \$1.95 Special This Week \$1.60	Boys' Fibre Silk Bar Stripe Ties All Combination of Colours Usual Price \$1.50 Special This Week \$1.00	
Men's Navy Flannel Cricket Blazers Well Cut. Nicely Finished Piped Red Cord. Usual Price \$16.50 Special This Week \$11.25	65 Umbrellas Full Size Good Quality Cover. Usual Price \$4.95 Special This Week \$2.95	"Duro" Dye Striped Day Shirts All Smart Stripes. Guaranteed Fast Colours Usual Price \$6.50 Special This Week \$5.85	500 Only Men's Open End Ties 50 Colours and Design. Worth \$2.50 Special This Week \$1.00	New Striped Men's Bath Gowns All Sizes. All Colours. Usual Price \$16.50 Special This Week \$14.75		

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MISS WATKINS OF AMERICAN SCHOOL DIES AT KULING

The many friends of Miss Mildred C. Watkins of the American School will be grieved to hear of her death from intestinal obstruction in the Kuling Estate Hospital on August 12. She was ill for only five days and was under the watchful care and medical attention of those she loved best in China. On August 11 it was thought necessary to take her to the hospital for an operation. She rallied well from this, and on the morning of the 12th, was quite rational and talked of her plans for work at the opening of school in September. A change for the worse came that afternoon, and she passed away peacefully about nine o'clock that night. She was long and thin, and her friends not to pray for her recovery.

Her body was laid to rest at sunset on Sunday in the little Kuling cemetery beside Mrs. A. C. Dixon, who died only a week earlier. The Shanghai American School boys and girls followed the casket in procession with arms full of the mountain flowers Miss Watkins was so fond of. The day had been dark and cloudy, but during the service at the grave the sun burst out in splendor. So ended beautifully here a beautiful life.

Her loss to the Southern Presbyterian Mission and to the American School is irreparable, for she was a rarely brilliant, wholly selfless, consecrated Christian worker.

Chinese In Japan Not To Be Deported

(Reuters' Pacific Service)
Tokyo, August 19.—The Chinese colonies in Japan have been great exercised over the report that 2,500 Chinese laborers will be immediately deported under an old regulation prohibiting foreign laborers working outside foreign settlements. As there are more than 5,000 Chinese laborers in the country such action seems to mean a serious hardship.

It is officially denied that such a decision has been taken or anticipated.

A responsible official says that the police received complaints that a colony of 500 Chinese in a suburb of Tokyo, who came to the country as merchants, turned laborers and were living under insanitary and squalid conditions. Some of these were guilty of petty crimes. The police thereupon advised the suspects to return to China. Similar action would be taken should complaints be received with regard to the other colonies.

Obituary

GENEVIEVE WARD

(Reuters' Service)
London, Aug. 18.—The death has occurred of Genevieve Ward (Countess de Guerbel), the well-known tragedienne, at the age of 75 years.

M. ERNEST LAVISSE

(Reuters' Service)
Paris, Aug. 19.—The death is announced of M. Ernest Lavisse, the French historian, at the age of 80 years. M. Lavisse was a member of the Academy.

LABORITE DEFEATED

(Reuters' Service)
London, Aug. 19.—Polling in South Hackney to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Mr. Horatio Bottomley from the House of Commons took place today with the following result: Mr. Eskine Bole (Coalitionist) 9,116; Mr. Holford Knight (Labor) 9,044. A recount was demanded and the following figures resulted: Eskine Bole 9,118; Holford Knight 9,046.

MUTT & JEFF

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Sap And Co. Get Eighty Bucks, Mutt And Jeff Get 10 Bucks Each

By Bud Fisher

News Brevities

Canton's motor garages have resumed business now that the ban against hiring cars has been lifted.

The collections in all Catholic churches in Hongkong today will be devoted to the relief fund for Swatow sufferers.

Following Governor-General Wood's suggestion that the radio-phones possibilities be studied in the Philippines it is suggested that Manila and Baguio, the summer capital, be connected by radio.

The North China Daily Mail suspended publication on Wednesday in memory of Lord Northcliffe, most famous of British journalists. The Tientsin paper also published a glowing tribute to the dead newspaperman.

Repeal of the statute compelling all judges in the Philippines to retire at the age of 65 will be the first bill presented to the Philippine legislature when it convenes in October.

Application for a rehearing of the case of S. Gilbaum, sentenced to six months in jail for picking the pocket of a Japanese, has been refused by the Mixed Court.

Mr. Sidney Barton is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the s.s. Kaiping on Monday to assume his duties as British Consul-General.

Four Russians, stowaways on the s.s. Holstein at Vladivostok, were ordered sent back to Vladivostok when they appeared in the Mixed Court.

The Shun Pao reports that Mr. Lo Hung-nien will be appointed successor to Mr. F. M. Sah as director of the Shanghai Mint.

The morning service of the Community Church will be held as usual at eleven o'clock this morning at the Columbia Country Club. The preacher this Sunday is the Rev. Gordon Potest, M. A. Strangers and visitors in Shanghai will find a welcome at this service.

A violent hailstorm destroyed crops over an area of more than 100 square miles in the Shantung district on the Peking-Hankow line. The crops, which were about ripe, are said to be a total loss.

Mr. W. J. Lye, chief appraiser of the Customs at Tientsin has retired after serving in most of the treaty ports in China since May, 1887. He was given a gold watch by the Customs staff at a farewell gathering at the Customs Club.

Among the passengers sailing for Tientsin on the Sakaki Maru yesterday were T. E. Doremus, Thomas S. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs.

THREE RECORDS IN 3 DAYS FOR GLIDER FLYERS

Clermont-Ferrand, France, Aug. 16.—Edmund Allen, an American aviator, has flown 1,500 meters in a motorless airplane. Allen was in the air for 70 seconds flying at a rate of about 40 miles an hour.

Paris, August 17.—An aviator named Bossoutrot yesterday beat the record for a motorless aeroplane flight ("le record du vol sans moteur") by remaining in the air 2 min. 51 sec.

London, August 18.—As compared with the best glider flight of nearly three minutes accomplished by a Frenchman on Wednesday at trials in France, it is reported from Berlin that a German glider has just flown over 18 miles.

Williams Make Two Homers In One Frame

St. Louis, August 7.—Williams today made his 29th and 30th home runs against Medridge of Washington in the sixth inning, and is now two ahead of Roger Hornsby. It is believed that Williams established a new world's record by lining out two homers in a single inning. In both instances he drove in two men ahead of him.

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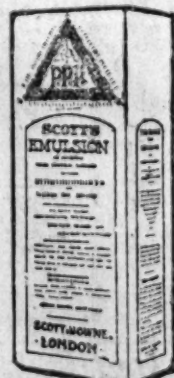
"Tillie" Walker Hits 28th Homer At Philadelphia

Philadelphia, August 18.—Clarence "Tillie" Walker of the Athletics today hit his 28th home run of the season, getting the circuit clout in the game against Detroit.

On July 19 Walker got two homers off Urban Shocker of the St. Louis Americans in a game at Philadelphia. He was then leading the American League in home runs.

Ask Your Doctor

Ask him what he knows about Scott's Emulsion, the creamy white food-medicine that has been curing illness and warding off disease for half a century. He knows that no other emulsion of cod liver oil with glycerin and hypophosphites of lime and soda has the exclusive SCOTT'S merit; that none of the imitators have ever equalled it.



Proved by tests of half a century (since 1874), Scott's Emulsion has established itself as a tonic and nutrient of utmost value for children or adults. It stops coughs and colds, lung, blood, skin, and bone troubles; makes healthy, solid flesh, and fills the wasted body with new life. Be sure you get genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion



Buying Wives in Old Virginia

Today pretty girls are less scarce but Virginia tobacco is no less popular. For Virginia tobacco is ideal for cigarettes. Unlike other tobaccos, it is fine in texture and golden yellow in colour. The tender, delicate Virginia leaf is never rank or heavy but always cool and fragrant and full of delightful taste.

Only the best quality of this fine golden tobacco is used in Old Mill cigarettes. That's why they taste so good.

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China's Universal City Getting Under Way Here

BY JESSE R. THOMPSON

China may never boast a Hollywood, but there is being built in Shanghai, right now, a large motion picture studio something after the manner of Universal City or San Mateo, and in six short weeks there or more companies will be earnestly engaged in the production of Chinese films.

This is today's answer to a query raised not longer ago than last May, and published in THE CHINA PRESS in the following terms: "Will China develop a Hollywood? Will there eventually be a film capital where lovers fight and villains die by day and where the merry, merry tea-houses tinkle and glitter all the night?"

The occasion, it will be recalled, was the release of "Vampire's Prey," that surprising thing which the producers trade-marked "the most perfect and sensational Chinese photoplay ever produced in China" and which they backed with some astonishing advertising copy.

WAS INFANT EFFORT
There was, at the time, much criticism, adverse and favorable, flippant and thoughtful. But on the whole it was a success for in despite of having been divided for two showings it crowded the Olympic night after night.

Comparisons were made with the American output then on the silver sheet in the local houses. The "Prey" did not appear in very flattering light, but then neither were the comparisons fair, for the producers of the "Prey" are today in the same state of infancy in which the Biograph people found themselves in their yesterday of ten years ago. This, of course, with regard to the industry.

But the more serious commentators were unanimous on the point that it was a piece of work which crude and inartistic to the Western eye, none the less bulged with promise of true achievement.

From that there arose the query above quoted. The public who saw the "Prey" and read the critiques, no doubt smiled to themselves and promptly proceeded to forget. Not so the men who are doing their utmost to foster the industry in China, and whose efforts are culminating in the answer with which this story set out.

THE 'FRISCO IDEA
In order to give some idea as to the workings of this studio now being erected in Shanghai, let us go back to the United States, where, not further back than May of last year, a parallel was being enacted.

There exists between San Francisco and Los Angeles an inextinguishable rivalry, that strange rivalry which Kipling has called "the pride of the cities." Stories are told of the manifestations of this "pride," some of them taking fantastic turns.

A single incident will serve to illustrate. A San Francisco man was once in the Movie City, on vacation. At the hotel there, he registered both his name and that of the place he was from. Imagine his surprise and ire on having the impudent clerk burst a suave-voiced bomb right under his very nose: "Ah! I perceive you are from San Francisco, a suburb of Los Angeles."

One of the effects of this "pride of the cities" was that San Francisco began to cherish ambitions of establishing in their midst a movie colony that would outshine Hollywood, Universal City and Los Angeles all rolled into one. This being clearly impossible with time limit as a consideration, the alternative of luring the industry to the northern city was hit upon.

GEOGRAPHY IS NEGLIGIBLE
How to accomplish the result desired early became a problem. The thing to do was to watch and wait, and perhaps developments would be forthcoming.

It is no secret that Los Angeles has facilities to build you a street in Babylon, or a lane in Gopher Prairie; a Peking Road junk-shop or a Riverside Drive home. Having only sunshine Los Angeles will, notwithstanding, swamp your mud-hut on the Gold Coast in a tropical typhoon, or fix you up a solar bilizard to devastate your snow-hut in Greenland. And all that without leaving Los Angeles.

But the movies began to run to mountains and rivers, red-woods and rock-bound coasts. To the latter two of these things Los Angeles can have no claim whatever. And their hills have been "shot" so often they are by now all shot to pieces. As to rivers, Isadore Bernstein is responsible for this story.

"The script of a recent feature called for a 'raging torrent' and as a consequence the company was preparing to entrain for San Francisco and the north. But rain came. In two days a location man reported a 'raging torrent' in the vicinity, but when the company got to the location the 'raging torrent,' greedily absorbed by the thirsty soil, had dwindled into a mere sordid miserable trickle. So

the company had to go to San Francisco after all."

Now a trip away from Los Angeles means inconvenience, unnecessary expense, probable loss of time kept too long undeveloped, and a thousand and one other things. Multiplied by all the Los Angeles producers, this becomes an item to reckon with.

And San Francisco, watching, found the way.

"If," said they, "we should go down to San Mateo, and there build us a studio city, with structures for interiors, and acres and acres for outdoor lots, and if we should erect dressing rooms, laboratories, garages and a service station, and if we should put in machinery, cameras, projectors, are lights, and if we should employ carpenters, electricians, cameramen, photographic experts, and if we should provide board and sleeping accommodation: if we should do all these things, will Los Angeles when on location up here use our studios as their headquarters? Or will they not? And by renting our facilities, eliminate the expense, much greater, of providing their own? Will they, or will they not?"

San Francisco was game. I myself was present at the official opening of the San Mateo Studios, in May of last year, and I have talked with Paul Gerson, the man behind the idea. The result of their enterprise is that Los Angeles on location makes headquarters at San Mateo. For all I know Los Angeles may move up to San Francisco.

SIMILAR IDEA HERE

Now, San Francisco's idea is, in a modified form, Shanghai's idea. Shanghai's problem is not that of getting any colony to move, but rather is it the encouraging the establishment of one.

For consider. Making a picture means first of all a studio building, means also that sets both interior and exterior must be built. Then actors must be engaged and salaried, as well as carpenters, painters, and others. Cameras must be found, arc-lights the same, projectors and film. A laboratory must be rigged up and the stories written.

This means capital, and that is just the question, capital. I know one man in Shanghai who has been on the look out for capital for the last three years. At last, lately, he has succeeded in securing a small amount of backing. Of course his present facilities are not anything near his expectations.

So also with one or two other companies, besides the producers of the "Prey," who are unostentatiously but conscientiously and according to their limited facilities working on the production of films. But if they had the encouragement, the facilities at their disposal, then financial considerations would vanish and they might well be expected to do really good work.

HAVE 30-MOW LOT
It is for the purpose of providing just such encouragement that the Ramos Amusement Company

are building the studio we already know about.

They have acquired property to the tune of thirty mow on Kiangwan Road, adjoining the Park and Rifle Range. Mr. Ramos, President, and Mr. Goldenberg, General Manager respectively of the company showed us around the lot, last week, and gave me some inkling as to the proportions of the undertaking, its aims, and the work it means to do.

"This," said Mr. Ramos, indicating the skeleton of a large structure, "when complete will be the main building for interiors. There is room enough for any inside scene from a boarding house bed room to a hotel dining room or dance floor. Attached to it, will be thirty feet of exterior platform, which will, when necessary, add to the length of the interior."

"Over there will be the laboratory, with dark-rooms, developing tanks, drying rooms, and a try-out room, with a projecting machine."

"Beyond will be the actors' dressing rooms, the offices, the directors private rooms, and provision is also made for a dining room."

FURNISH ALL FACILITIES
"It is our aim," Mr. Goldenberg replied to my query, "to furnish everything that is needful toward the production of films. Cameras, the negatives, the sets, exterior and interior, carpenters and other workmen. All these things will be available for renting, so that all that any producer needs is a director, a company of actors, a story."

"The building now under construction will be completed in a little under six weeks. And by that time, the equipment ordered some time since from America will have arrived. And by that time, also, we will have three or four companies working on our lots, independently of one another, but

all using the equipment which we put at their disposal."

"The beginnings as you see them," Mr. Ramos took up, "are modest. But so are all beginnings. Yet there is no reason why within a short time we shall not be working at capacity. For as you will observe, only part of our land is being utilized at the outset."

"It is true as you say, that the industry in Shanghai is ten years behind the industry in the United States. But that was due to lack of facilities. Now, with the equipment soon to hand, there is nothing to prevent the local producers from adopting all the up-to-date methods of American producers, so that within a short time the local product shall compare favorably with the output which America sends over."

"Do you intend yourself to go in for the actual production?" Mr. Goldenberg was asked.

"Well," he replied, "upon occasion we might. If, for instance, we should find a good script, that we think we can develop to good advantage, we might try some on that work ourselves."

So there, in rough, you have the story of the beginning of China's Hollywood, or, to speak more correctly, China's San Mateo. I have no doubt that it will prove successful.

I have talked with some of the actual producing companies' directors, and they are enthusiastic as to the outlook. Their aims and their work will be the subject of another article.

FREE STATERS WIN

(Kewler's Service)

London, Aug. 19.—Free State troops captured Gresham, Newmarket and Kanturk today. In a very short time the irregulars will not control a single town. The remnants of the irregulars in this part have fled to the hills.



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The beginning of every malady is accompanied by a tell-tale change in your body temperature. Delay, of an hour or two, in realizing the extent of this temperature change, often leads to serious consequences, and long illness. You will know exactly, and in half a minute, whether you need prompt medical aid or not by using a

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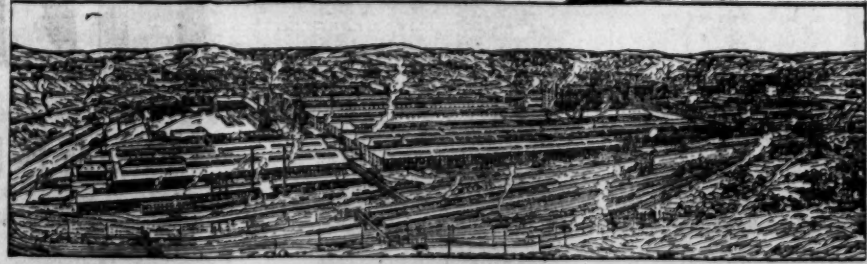
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DRAPERY DEPT.

	Usual Prices	Reduced Prices
Tootals Pique, in Khaki, Grey and Navy, 42" Wide	yard 3.95	yard 1.50
Ratine, Pink, Rose and Navy only, 42" Wide	2.95	.75
Fancy Ratine, White with Tan Stripe	3.00	1.00
Ratine, Rose and Saxe Blue only, 44" Wide	3.25	1.00
Silk Ratine, Rose, Lemon, Pink, Green etc., 40" Wide	4.50	2.25
Diagonal Stripe Ratine, Tan and Powder Blue only, 40" Wide	4.25	2.00
Ladies' Wool Bathing Suits, Attractive Colours	each 14.50	each 10.00
Ladies' Cotton Bathing Suits, Navy Blue with Red Trimmings	5.50	4.25
Single Bed Sheets, Good Quality, 64" x 90"	8.00	4.15
Pillow Cases, Best Cotton Sheeting, 20" x 30"	2.25	1.35
Cotton Damask Napkins, in Attractive designs 20" x 20"	dozen 8.00	dozen 5.00
Ladies' White Canvas Oxfords, Good Style	pair 11.50	pair 4.00

FURNISHING DEPT.

	Usual Prices	Reduced Prices
The "Goddard" Portable Hammock Bed	\$ each 45.00	\$ each 5.00
Strong Folding Canvas Chairs	16.00	4.50
Camp Chairs, Strong Canvas Seats	6.00	2.00
Camp Folding Tables	16.00	5.00
Rubber Washstands	8.00	2.50
"Gold Medal" Folding Chairs	20.00	10.00
Canvas Deck Chairs	15.00	8.00
Mosquito Net, 90 in. Wide	yard 1.50	yard .90
Casement Cloth, Printed Border, 50 in. Wide	2.75	1.25
Colored Bolton Twill, Printed Border, 50 in. Wide	4.00	1.00
Cretonnes, 50 in. Wide	4.25	1.50

GENERAL DEPT.

	Usual Prices	Reduced Prices
Icy Hot Carafe, all Nickel, 4 Pint Size	\$ each 42.00	\$ each 31.50
Icy Hot Flask, Green Enamelled Case with Nickel Cup, Size 2 Pints	13.50	8.50
1922 Spalding's Gold Medal Tennis Rackets, The most popular Racket on the Market, Strung with best Black Tropical Gut	37.50	27.50
Spalding's Hand Made Steam Tarred Tennis Nets, No. 1 Net Copper Cord	35.00	28.00
No. 2 " Steel "	32.00	26.00
No. 3 " "	23.00	18.00
Gillette Razors, Genuine Gillette Safety Razors, half dozen Blades complete in Metal Box	2.50	1.50
Valet Auto Strop Safety Razors, "Model C" Complete in Metal Box, half dozen Blades and 1 Strop	3.25	2.50
Hammocks, Best American Make in Fine Art Colours	17.50	11.50
Do.	28.00	18.50
Do.	39.00	26.50
"Hawkeye" Basket Refrigerators for Tourist, Picnics, Houseboat Trips etc.	23.50	17.50
Do.	41.00	31.00
Do.	46.50	32.50

OUTFITTING DEPT.

	Usual Prices	Reduced Prices
White Washing Tennis Belts	\$ each 1.50	\$ each 1.00
White Drill Tennis Hats	2.75	1.50
Tennis Shirts, Cellular	6.75	4.75
Tennis Shoes, Plimssoles	pair 3.50	pair 2.00
Brogue Tennis Shoes	21.00	15.00
Buckskin Tennis Shoes	22.50	17.50
White all Wool Tennis Socks	2.50	2.00
"K" White Cleaner 3 Tins for	1.50	1.00
White Serge, 60" wide	yard 15.00	yard 7.50
Coloured Striped Silk Shirts	each 15.00	each 10.00
Silk Pyjamas	21.00	12.50
Navy Bathing Costumes, A. S. A. One Price	3.50	2.50
Navy Bathing Costumes, 2 Pieces	4.50	3.50
Christy Cork and Rubber Sun Helmets, Waterproof	25.00	18.75

WEEKS & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

HANKOW

Disruption Temporary, Says Hsu; Union Assured When People Asserts Own Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

PEOPLE REMAINS SUPREME
Therefore the throne in Chinese history is merely placed there to administer the affairs of the people, who remains supreme in the government of the nation.

The change of the form of government merely stretched the point of popular government. Here it clearly set down in law that the people should be supreme and that no usurpers or traitors be allowed to deprive the people of this right. So if we are to enjoy our rights, we must keep the Republican form of Government.

Now the question of the form of government is settled, we must have principles whereby the country may be governed and the people may observe and obey. Hence the enactment of a Constitution is imperative. I am not here in this book to suggest how the Constitution should be enacted for the Republic of China. It must go through the proper process. However, considering the attending circumstances of the nation, there are two points which the legislators must keep in mind in the enactment:

POWER FOR PRESIDENT

The executives should be given preeminence in the ratification of the three powers.

The constitutions of the foreign countries are generally based on the principle that the legislative, judicial and executive powers should be independent. Considerations are given to special local circumstances in the framing up of the Constitution so that certain powers are given greater emphasis than others.

Our country covers an immense area and accommodates a large number of people. Communication facilities are still scarce and people are shut away from other people. The sudden change from a monarchy to a republic has caused a great deal of physical as well as moral dislocation. If we are to attack too much emphasis on legislation like some countries, the result will be unending dispute and opposing argumentation, causing a great deal of hardship among the common laymen.

Therefore, the administrative power should be given preeminence among the three powers. This will give the executives a free hand in adjusting the conditions and carry out their ideas without hindrance. Otherwise, despite of the existence of rigid rules and regulations, peculiar circumstances will prevent the officials from following them closely and the problems of the nation may be kept at a standstill without solution.

The President should be given more power.

The rights and functions of the president and the Cabinet are generally set forth in the provisional constitution. But in the third year of the Republic, the President (Yuan Shih-kai) took an upper hand in the administration and for the year following, it worked smoothly. But later the doctrine of "Responsible Cabinet" was advanced. As a result, there was much discussion between the President and the Cabinet resulting in constant deadlock and frequent comedies. I was one of the eye witness and could not help feeling depressed at the morbid amusement.

The President contends that he is the Chief Executive of the nation and his word should be final in all matters. The Cabinet holds that the present system is one of "responsible cabinet," therefore, it should have the last say. The weapon which the

Cabinet has in hand is the system, while the resistance which the president possesses is his seal since no order is valid until it is promulgated by the President by means of his seal.

LIKE CHILD'S PLAY

"The whole situation appears like children struggling for flowers or candies. Neither the president nor the cabinet gives much consideration to the subject matter of their dispute. They do not ask themselves whether the work should be done or not. They do not ask themselves whether the work, when carried out, will be of benefit to the people or not. They clash for clash's sake. So whatever question the Cabinet may bring up, the president always says to himself: 'This did not originate with me, let us postpone the promulgation of the mandate.' When the president desires to put a matter through, the Cabinet says to itself: 'We should not allow the President to interfere with the work of our Cabinet which is solely responsible for the administration of the country.'"

Before 1912, the president had many ideas on administration, but was prevented from carrying them out on account of opposition of the Cabinet. After 1915, all the disputes originated with the president. We all realize that the President and the Cabinet in a Republic form the main center of the body politic. When the mental system was in constant disorder, how can the body enjoy physical wholeness? How can we, who form but the insignificant muscular part of the body, be made exempt from disease and injuries.

FUNCTION OF CABINET

"I believe the main function of a responsible cabinet system is to remove any possible friction between the President and the Parliament and not to obstruct the work of the president. While we need not endorse the system of certain powers that regard the President as absolute, we must consider that when a president is elected by a multitude of people, there must be something in the confidence of the people. He must be a 'man of men.' If this 'man of men' is placed in the highest office of a nation, he should be allowed freedom of action. But the present system forces him to keep his mouth shut and take no active part in the affairs of the world. Is there anything in the world more unnatural than this?"

"In the work of administration, even the men in the street and petty officials are allowed to make suggestions to the government for its adoption. Yet the president's ideas are invariably rejected no matter how beneficial they may be to the people's welfare. They are turned down under the pretext that his suggestion amounted to an interference with the work of the Cabinet. 'Any executive work should be judged by the soundness of the principle and not by the influence or position of the author. All administrative suggestions should be submitted to discussion at the Cabinet meetings, which

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California Boy Scout Wins Medal



STANLEY Urvile Newcomb, twelve-year-old boy scout, of San Diego, Cal., winner of the national essay-writing contest on "Highway Safety," conducted by the Highway and Transportation Division of the Department of Education, is shown receiving his medal from William C. Wood, State Superintendent of California. His reward for winning over 400,000 contestants was a trip to Washington and a gold watch. Mrs. Harding was chairman of the board of judges.

to decide its passage or rejection.

"About the same problem, if the president's scheme is beneficial, his should be followed. If that of the Cabinet is more useful, then the Cabinet should be followed. If both the plans of the president and the cabinet on the same subject have their 'pros' as well as 'cons,' that of the cabinet should be selected. In this manner, the president will show his readiness to give the cabinet a chance and allow it the full responsibility its claims.

"After the decision of the Cabinet is reached on a certain subject and the president finds out certain flaws, the decision may be referred back to the Cabinet. Otherwise, the president should lose no time in sealing the Presidential Mandate and effect its promulgation.

This will demonstrate the public spirit with which the Chief Executive deals with the national problems and eliminate any possible friction between him and the cabinet.

"If this idea is included in the enactment of the Constitution, its soundness cannot be questioned and its practicality assured."

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DAVIS CUP GAMES

(Reuter's Service)

Philadelphia, Aug. 19.—In the Davis Cup Doubles today Patterson and O'Hara Wood (Australia) beat Mancel Alonro and de Gomar (Spain) 6-3, 6-3 and 6-4.

American Seaman

Is Held For Trial

H. H. Smith, an American seaman who was given a hearing yesterday in the court of U. S. Commissioner N. E. Lorton on a charge of theft of a coat, was held for trial in the United States Court for pawnshop.

China. According to testimony

presented while Harold McKay was taking a bath at the Hanbury Institute Smith walked off with his coat and pawned it. Detective Sergt. Schmidt testifying told of having arrested Smith on Kay's complaint and of the recovery of the coat from a Wuchang Road pawnshop.

BLAKE DELAYED

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, Aug. 19.—The departure of Major Blake's companions has been postponed owing to their seaplane failing to rise. Major Blake has been successfully operated upon.

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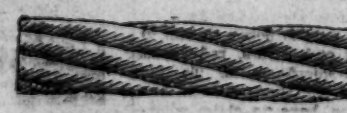
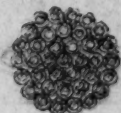
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TOUCHING TRIBUTE PAID TO MEMORY OF DR. W. H. SEARS

Community Where He Labored
Pays Honor To Noted
Missionary

(China Press Correspondence)
Taiching, Aug. 14.—"A great light has been shining; now that it has suddenly gone out, we are like those who sit in deep darkness."

So spoke the Pingtu former representative in the provincial assembly. The death of Dr. William H. Sears on August 5 closed an illustrious career in missionary work in Shantung. Arteriosclerosis at the comparatively early age of 57 cut short his manifold labors.

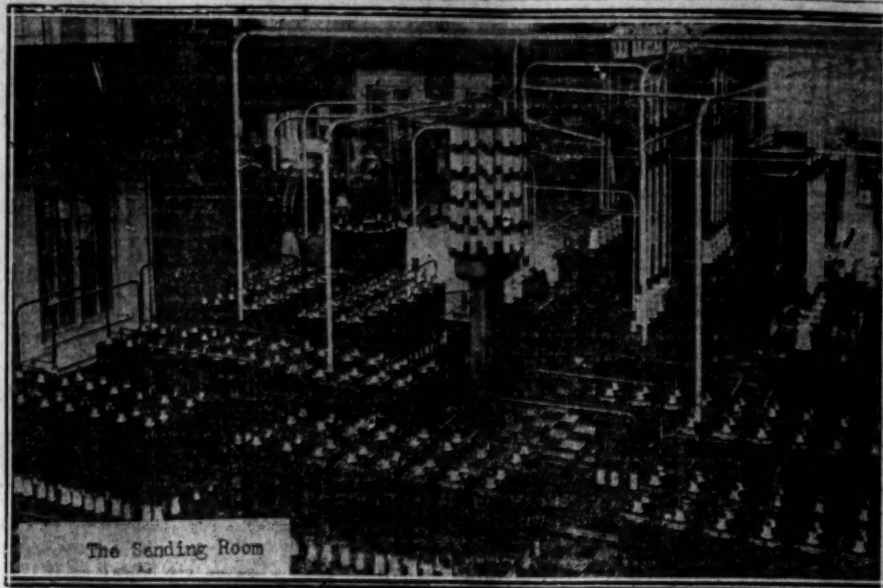
At the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, August 9, Dr. W. B. Glass, Hwanghsien, and the celebrated Pastor S. T. Li, delivered effective memorial addresses. Pastor Li more than any foreigner or other Chinese has been intimately associated with Dr. Sears from the beginning of his work, and the two have been knit together in closest bonds of understanding and co-operation. With feeling and restraint he spoke of the earlier years when the work was being begun.

The whole of his missionary life was spent by Dr. Sears in one station. Thirty-one years ago there were only 13 Christians in Pingtu county, and the population was prejudiced against the foreigner and his message. Mattered courses were heard on every side and avenues of approach were few indeed. Pastor Li told how from the beginning the versatile and undaunted missionary sought points of contact. He carried his small children to the country and through the interest of the Chinese in the children, their food, dress and habits first broke down the antipathy to the foreigners. When matches were a rarity, he used to take a box of matches and offered to light the pipes of the village ancients, thus beginning conversation. On his bicycle he gave many demonstrations on the country threshing floors. He lost no opportunity, left unused no means of opening doors of acquaintance and fellowship. The usual development of Christianity in and around Pingtu must in large measure be credited to the great gift which Dr. Sears had for making friends with the common people. Some one has just said that there has never been a man among us who could equal him as a mixer; an unfailing fund of good humor, a splendid memory for names and faces, a freedom in the language of the everyday man, a determination to know intimately the joys and sorrows of the common people, these helped him to become the widely-known and well-beloved shepherd of many churches, and the friend of officials and gentry.

Beginning with 13 members in 1891 this number has increased to more than 6,000, and a total Christian constituency of some ten or twelve thousand. Connected with this work are some 200 schools.

A striking feature of the return of his body for burial in Pingtu was the appreciation of the city gentry; they constructed outside the city a large arch or gateway and during the brief halt made there one of their number read a short memorial and the whole company bowed in

World's Greatest Radio Station Is Opened



The Sending Room

FROM Nauen, Germany, to Riverhead, Long Island, in 1-29 of a second is the time required by messages from the new wireless station near Berlin, the greatest in the world. This photograph shows the sending room of the station, with the giant accumulators.

KAO QUILTS AFTER FAILURE TO MEET TEACHERS' WAGES

Rail Chief Is Now In Peitaiho.
Determined To Resign
From Job

Kao En-hung, Minister of Communications, left Peking on Thursday night for Tientsin, after filing his resignation with the President. The cause of his resignation was the pressure brought to bear upon him by the teachers of the Government schools, according to a telegram received here yesterday. More than 30 representatives of the teachers called on him on Thursday and demanded the payment of their arrears for the last five months which amount to \$1,000,000. They fixed the time limit at August 31 and required the minister to sign an undertaking. Kao left the office without signing the document.

A Tientsin telegram received here yesterday states that Kao left there on Friday night for Peitaiho, determined to quit.

Being An Elephant's Valet Peeves Sailor; He Quits Steamship

New York, July 15.—"I'm tired of being an elephant's valet and a nursemaid for box constrictors and pythons," Johann Schultz complained in quitting his job as deckhand aboard the steamship Hansa, which arrived here from Germany, carrying a menagerie consignment for a circus.

"Every night I have to crouch the man-killing apes to sleep and pacify the Senegambian ham varmints," said Schultz, who declared that he preferred shoveling bricks or other manual labor to grooming the jungle beasts and birds.

The cargo included eight elephants, seven baboons, twenty-five assorted snakes and 154 birds, including three longlegged

fowls of the genus Kagus from Burma.

"Walking the deck with a seasick gibbon is no job for a human," Schultz asserted. "I'm through!"

Athletics Make Triple Play In Game With Browns

St. Louis, August 6.—The Athletics accomplished a triple play in the first inning of the game against St. Louis.

Gerber and Tobin walked. Slater popped out to Galloway and the runners were nipped, Galloway to Young to Hauser.

MARKS WEAKER

(Reuter's Service)
London, Aug. 18.—Marks closed at 5,550 to the pound (£) today.

HOW IS YOUR APPETITE?

Signs You Should Watch For—

Loss of appetite, distress, after eating, shortness of breath, a feeling of utter weakness—these are symptoms that are familiar to most sufferers from stomach trouble. The tonic method of treating disorders of this kind does not aim to do the work of the stomach, but builds up the weakened organs so that they can do the work that nature intended.

This is accomplished by improving and increasing the blood supply, and for this purpose there is nothing to equal Dr. Williams' pink pills. By their action in enriching and increasing the blood these pills correct serious stomach disorders, and revitalize the nervous system. For indigestion, nervous headache, rheumatism, and all forms of weakness and debility caused through thin blood, Dr. Williams' pink pills are recommended, even if ordinary remedies have been tried without relief.

Remember that Dr. Williams' pink pills make new blood, restore shattered nerves, and carry health and vigor to every organ and fibre of the body. Write today to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 South Street, New York, for a free copy of the booklet, "What to Eat." It contains useful information about your diet. Do not waste time, but begin Dr. Williams' pink pills now. Of dealers; or direct from above address, \$1.50 per bottle, \$5 for 6 bottles, post free. For men and women too.



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Possibly there's a home you want to buy, or sell. We will be glad to render you our assistance.

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Tilinsky Papers On 'Port Arthur Sale' Called Genuine

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 18.—In connection with the so-called Tilinsky affair (mentioned by Reuter's correspondent at Berne on August 16), Mr. Shurmer Sibthorp states that the Japanese documents mentioned were submitted to one of the leading orientalists in London, who pronounced unequivocally in favor of their authenticity.

High Japanese officials verified the signature of Prince Arimoto Yamagata on the principal document.

The existence of the documents was well-known to the British authorities. A private investigation into the matter held in April 1917 by the Chief Metropolitan Police Magistrate elicited nothing in any way reflecting upon Tilinsky's bona fides.

The statement that Tilinsky has raised 20,000,000 francs on these documents is wholly unwarranted.

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in the reverse direction, leaves Chicago three days before departure of Empresses, which do not sail till arrival of the Steamship Special Train—rendering it unnecessary for passengers to arrive Vancouver prior to sailing date. These New Fast Trains pass through the world-famous scenic Canadian Pacific Rockies in daylight.

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enabling passengers to travel from Shanghai to London or Paris in 28 days, is created by the arranged through connections of the following services:—

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"MUMM'S Extra dry"
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SHANGHAI

Bruce Hopper Takes Us Through "China's Back Door"

By Bruce Hopper

XXII
"CHIANG CHOU.
"SUNDAY, MAY FIRST.

"HIS begins a new chapter in caravanning down to old Cathay. We arrived here without mishap at sunset last night and were taken in by the French priest, Henri Bocat. In true French fashion he made us drink wine before telling our story. It was good wine; it was the fragrance of Burgundian countryside; it was the imprisoned laughter of peasant maids with merry eyes and dancing feet.

"When we told M. Bocat that we wanted to go to Chia Chiao Ting and down the Yangtze, he threw up his hands. It seems that the war between Yunnan and Szechuen, though officially ceased, is carried on by the disbanded soldiery of both sides. They have burned all the boats at Chia Chiao Ting and Mengkou, pillaged the country, and they are at large armed to the teeth. A detachment of Szechuen regular troops has just passed through from Hullehou to defend the river. The soldiers are shooting at each other across the stream, and the whole district is under military control. Voila, l'impassé!

"The Szechuen general was in Chiang Chou last night en route to the 'front.' Father Bocat sent him our cards, asking for an escort. He replied that we could not get through with a battalion of soldiers. Furthermore, there are no boats to cross the river.

"What is the result? A detour! But what a detour! To the northeast of here for two hundred miles stretches the unexplored country of the independent Lolos, who are at blood feud with the rest of the world. They are gigantic fellows, lurking in the fastness of the mountains and emerging only to pillage the Chinese towns. They still carry the lance and bows and arrows, but are the most ferocious warriors in all Asia. On ne passe pas!

"THE HORSE-LAUGH
"Our quickest route out would be eight days by mule to Yunnan-Fu, thence Haiphong on the sea. But Gus would give us the horse-laugh. Many men would rather risk their lives than get that tin-can razz. We belong to that majority. So we are taking the way to Hullehou, thence north through rich Szechuen for eighteen days to Yachow. From there we float down the Ya river on a raft for two days, strike the Min river and get a houseboat on to Suifu and Chungking. That makes about twenty-five days in all to Suifu. It is a travelled route, but perhaps the most interesting in China.

"At Ning Yuan Fu, five days north of Hullehou, we will see the Catholic bishop of the district, who has a good library and a colony of five nuns. All these people, including the nuns, are attacked and robbed every time they venture on the road. I guess we have small chance of getting through without some trouble.

"Our mafios from Tung-An are taking us to Mulichou for eight dollars. They also belong to the brigand class.

"There is a large church here, built to commemorate the massacre of the local priest during the 1911 revolution. The children are even now chanting (or howling) mass. Christianity has a very feeble hold on these people.

"This is May Day. To be in

Paris on May Day! The flowers, the gaiety, the spirit of spring!"

A CHINESE CHICAGO

"HULL-CHOU.
"MAY THIRD, NIGHT.

"This is a big, prosperous town, as bustling, in a Chinese way, as Chicago. The market street is several miles in length and continuous with shops. We are camped in a first class inn (first class for this country) and take our meals at various stalls. Flash and I have got over the 'gauche' period with chopsticks. We can pick up roasted peanuts, noodles, and drink soup in a stream. One by one the little tricks that make chopsticks so formidable to Westerners are coming to us.

"Getting mules for Ning Yuan Fu has been difficult, as all of the transportation has been requisitioned by the military. Chung interviewed the magistrate, who loaned us five. He also wanted us to take a military escort, but we fought shy of attendants. We are not afraid of the northern route as far as Ning Yuan Fu, for the white wax fairs are running during the month of May. The French priest here tells us that even the Lolos observe the truce during the white wax season when the insects are transported. We are lucky as to time. In fact, we should even escape the rains, which break early in June. By then, we should be galloping down the Yangtze under steam.

"Chung has been filled with a new lot of alarm stories about the Lolos up north. He would like to go to Yunnanfu.

LO-MA'S HOME TOWN

"This is Lo-Ma's home country. He has been very busy today selling all his milk tins, etc. Tonight, we gave him a packing case. We had emptied it, to cut down the number of mules. He immediately called the whole town to bid for it, holding out for \$1.20. It was only a Standard Oil box, which cost about one-quarter of a rupee in Rangoon. Lo-Ma had different ideas about its value, expatiating upon the excellence of the tin hinges and hasp. After half an hour of hubbub, he finally sold the thing for fifty cents. He is wonderful when in action. He is the fastest thinking Chinese I have ever seen, also the most unsanitary, the most loquacious, and one of the biggest liars.

"Flash reports, after counting the stores, that we can have a can of meat every night to Suifu, a fish every lunch, and two or three feast days. Isn't that fine! We have been saving our delicacies for the unknown remote corners of the river. Now we are on a caravan route. To Hell with economy. Eat, drink

(green tea and 'shao-tzu,' the Chinese 'hooch'), and be sanitary, for next week we meet the Lolos."

"PEH KAO WAN.
"MAY FOURTH, NIGHT.

"We have come seventy li through rolling plateau country well up toward nine thousand feet. All the way are pines and, wonder of wonders, good water nearly every mile. The route is paved for the most part (paved meaning huge cobblestones strung along any old way). It seems strange to be on a travelled route again. As soon as it became known in Hullehou that we were setting out today, strings of caravans fell in after us to get the protection of foreign prestige. The chief mafio asked us tonight to

carry the rifle in readiness tomorrow! Gods of war, if we take the thing out of the case, it might be off."

"MAY FIFTH
"NOON HALT.

"This is the most beautiful fairyland we have yet seen. The pines and clear cold water, the rice paddies newly transplanted and green, or being ploughed with water buffalo. There is a lot of coolie traffic. Coffin boards, eight feet long, twenty inches wide and four inches thick, also coke in huge chunks, and brown sugar are to be seen on the road. Going north is mostly cotton and some white wax insects.

"We are trying to decide whether to sack Lo-Ma or kill him. He is getting useless."

world's Redeemer on a second visit to Earth?"

"THE LIGHTS
The sun is a luminous shield
Burns up the blue path
By a god;
The moon is the torch
Of an old man
Who stumbles over the stars.
—Edna Lou Walton.

After exhaustive study and experiment we have discovered that the only two who can live as cheaply as one are Chin Chin, the canine after whom this pagoda of piffle was named, and his pet flea.

Some people say that the present involved political situation in China is a blessing in disguise. At least there's no question about the disguise.

LARRY.

Chin Chin

After a vain pursuit of the elusive thing we're about to give up. Our heart is sorely wrought, our confidence in human nature about bankrupt, our faith in perseverance almost annihilated. Hence:

REWARD

A double-joined Chinese pretzel photographed by Chin Chin, the original designer of the w.k. article of commerce, will be given to the person (pretty girl preferred) who will find for us the sign in Shanghai, known to exist, which advertises that "English, up to the letter H, will be taught here."

Mrs. Dumbell is still scratching her head in doubt over whether Ah Deo, the tyrant who rules the domain at the Ill nest on Roo Cornay, is also a punster. This morning, "brint, she kicked about the coffee, asserting it was like mud. "Coffee belong ground this morning," sez Ah Deo. That was when Mrs. Dumbell gulped unconsciously and burned her food-canal.

Pa Jongg Sez:

"It's not good for a man to be all by his lonesome but it's much less expensive."

UNDER THE WIND

My soul has walked where poppies were,
Has drunk of dreams, has drunk of sleep;
Has grown too lazy and too dull
To feel, to laugh, to weep.

Now there has come a ruthless hand
To drag it from the pleasant plain;
Now naked it must walk the hills
In bitter wind and rain.

In burning agony and tears—
Its poppy-scented sleep is past—
But, oh, the wonder that it knows
To be awake at last!

ABIGAIL W. CRESSON.

Ma Jongg sez she understands that Tsingtau's an awfully nice place to spend one's vacation but why is it that other men's views on matrimony are always so inter-

esting and one's own husband always so confoundedly dull?

WOMAN'S "SECRETS"

Heaven knows there is little novelty about woman. Adam was the only man to whom she was something new. Her "elemental inconsistencies" have lent color to every page of the world's history, and she has shown no disposition to conceal them. "Woman does not betray her secret," wrote Immanuel Kant ponderously, and with that truly German air of providing food for thought. Just what he expected her to betray, just what anybody expects her to betray, has never been made manifest. The cat is the only one of God's creatures that suggests reserve and perhaps secrecy.

—Agnes Repplier

A. Dumb Bunny has a friend in Shanghai who certainly has steady employment. Dumb met the gentleman yesterday at a tennis game.

"Who you working for now?"

Dumb asked politely after leading up to the point.

"Same people," sez he. "Wife and five children."

European conferences are still conferring all over the map reminding us of the gap M. Clemenceau pulled at the original Peace conference when he was chided for the slow work of the meeting.

"How can we get along fast when I have a man on my left who imagines himself a latter-day Napoleon", said the "Tiger", "and a man on my right who holds the opinion that he is the

world's Redeemer on a second visit to Earth?"

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Chita's Isolation To End When Japanese Withdraw

**Vast Resources Await Commercial Stimulus
Of Unrestricted Trade In Russian Far East**

The promise given by the Diplomatic Advisory Council of Japan that Japanese troops will be withdrawn from the maritime province of Siberia by Oct. 30 will probably arouse more satisfaction in America than anywhere else. The Diplomatic Advisory Council may be overruled by the Army, but they must have been sure of their position before they made so important and specific an announcement, for the men comprising this unique body belong definitely to Japan's real governing agencies.

Siberia's attitude is another matter. It will take time to heal the antagonisms of the past four years, and Siberia's principal government, that of the Far Eastern Republic, is still truculent with wounded pride and a sense of deep national injustice. The Nicolievsk massacre was a terrible thing, but it did not justify Japan in dragging a nation, cutting off its chief port by connivance with the separatist Vladivostok government and putting Russian territory in Saghalien under Japanese military rule; and Secretary Hughes has plainly said so.

Americans are still mindful that when Tchitcherine was asked the plain question at Genoa: "What relation does the central Soviet government at Moscow consider that it bears to Chita?" he answered, "The interests of the (Far Eastern) Republic, as regards its foreign policy, coincide completely with those of the Russian Government." He added, however, that the Far Eastern Republic "is not a Soviet republic, but a state with a parliamentary form of government." None of the entangling obstacles which are holding up trade negotiations with Soviet Russia irritate Chita's foreign commercial negotiators. Unfortunately, the result of Japan's recent policy has been to cut off Siberia from the rest of the world to an extent that has profoundly arrested its development. Japan has lost as much by this policy as anybody else, as she now regretfully sees.

The Chita Government has recently been taking account of some of the exploitable wealth under its jurisdiction, and the totals, under the five main heads of coal and iron, fur, timber and fisheries, amply repay examination.

In spite of the rapidly increasing rivalry of oil, coal is still the world's stable motive power, and it has long been known that in the Amur basin vast deposits of the best quality of pitch coal will some day be available. The Russian geologist, Mallavkin, places the total reserve of working coal here at no less than 500,000,000 tons. Most of the coal production of modern Siberia is concentrated in the Maritime Province, where an annual production of 400,000 tons is reported, and in Transbaikalia, where the annual output is now a little less than 300,000 tons. As most of Siberia's imported coal comes from Japan or from mines under Japanese control, Japan has every interest to co-operate in Siberia's industrial future with little danger for the present of being beaten in the fuel market.

The only iron deposit now being worked in Siberia is apparently the Ballaginsk deposit. Available resources of the country are immense. In the Ballaginsk field competent engineering authorities have placed the exploitable supply of ore at about 350,000 tons; the entire hilly country of Kurba is one iron deposit, there is a surveyed supply of iron ore in the Amur Province of well over 1,500,000 tons. Siberia is known to be rich in gold, copper, blende, silver-lead, zinc and tungsten.

The forest area of the Trans-Siberian Republic is computed at 200,000,000 acres, and the country is blessed with probably the greatest network of navigable rivers anywhere in the world, and with a succession of protected harbors at or near their eastern outlets. The four near-by markets of China, Japan, British India and Australia are annually importing timber materials to the amount of \$50,000,000.

The fur and fishery industries have been more disorganized by the Japanese occupation than any others, but the fur industry has suffered more by the reckless methods than from other cause.

The fisheries question has been made the greatest grievance against Japan by the Russian Far East, and in this controversy the Far Eastern Republic has been the accepted voice of all Rus-

sians. Japan has claimed the right not only to fish everywhere off the Russian coasts, but is invading the great rivers, like the Amur, and the Russians assert that Japan's policy is to eject Russia from the Pacific fishing business entirely. This will be regulated by the forthcoming treaty which Baron Kato's policy now makes possible; but the extent of Japan's herculean efforts to command it; the Pacific coasts of Russia, especially to the north, are the greatest fishing grounds in the world.

The Chita government has governed the country ably, and although the revolutionary spirit is strong, no relapse into Communism has so far been threatened. Siberia has asked for no loans, and needs none apparently; she exhibits the strange spectacle of the rouble at par, or nearly enough so that trade is regular and stable and the country's economic fluctuations are not violent. What she needs is access to the outside world, and with Japan's coming evacuation of the seaboard this seems now on the point of being achieved. Nobody will be the loser from this unbending of Siberia's opportunities, and nobody will gain more from the new policy than Japan.

Bacteria Destroyed By Human Tears

A most interesting phenomenon is the action of certain secretions of the human body upon bacteria. At a recent conversation of the Royal Society in London Dr. Albert Fleming showed some dishes containing media in which cultures of bacteria were flourishing except at certain spots where the secretions had been embedded.

The fluids that destroy the bacteria are called lysozymes, and it is rather astonishing to learn that the most powerful of all these are tears. A culture of live bacteria appears cloudy; when a tear is dropped into it, it becomes clear almost at once.

Some of the tissues of our bodies have the same effect. "Among the most potent of the tissues are the wall of the stomach and also cartilage—a curious finding, since cartilage is one of the most inert of all the tissues of the body," says the Lancet (London). Another interesting point is that occasionally colonies of bacteria appear on the culture medium in spite of the presence of lysozyme, and these resistant strains are immune also to the action of the lytic substance contained in all varieties of tissues and secretions.

"The lytic power is not confined to animal tissues or to secretions, since a piece of turnip gives the same effect. White of egg shows very strong lytic power. The lysozyme is not used up in the process, but on the contrary it is found that after solution of large numbers of microbes there is more of the lytic principle present than there was at the commencement."

Bullet Wounds Tell Their Story

"The determination of the course of a bullet is frequently of as vital importance to the operating surgeon as it is to the medicolegal expert, and occasions will arise when the obtaining of a roentgenogram prior to operation is impossible. Careful study of the wound will, however, give the desired information in a large proportion of cases," writes Dr. Ernest M. Vaughan of Brooklyn, medical assistant to the District Attorney of Kings County, in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"A bullet at long range, unimpeded in its flight by any object of sufficient density to deflect it, and striking the skin at right angles, will leave a round wound with seared edges but without brush-burn. It makes a hole in the skin over soft parts that is approximately one-half the diameter of the calibre of the bullet if it enters at right angles to the presenting surface.

"If the missile strikes the skin at an acute angle to the presenting surface, the tissue will be pushed up in front of the bullet until enough has been crowded up to permit of its penetration, and it slides or slides on the skin before entering, it will cause a brush-burn on that side of the wound from which the bullet came. The brush-burn will vary in length with the angle at which the bullet struck the skin. Hence, the longer the brush-burn, the shallower the penetration. An imaginary line drawn through the center of the brush-burn and the center of the opening at which the bullet entered will give the course of the bullet within the body. To illustrate: If the brush-burn is on the right side of the opening, the bullet came from the right and its course is toward the left; and if it is on the left, the course is toward the right.

"Steel-jacketed and cupronickel lead filled bullets will travel straight ahead, and are not deflected when striking bone equally on all sides until their force is all expended. Should they hit bone on only one side of the bullet, as a bullet clipping the edge of a rib in passing, that bullet will be deflected toward the side meeting the greater resistance; i. e., the side striking bone.

"Lead bullets may or may not be deflected in their course, depending on the resistance of the bone encountered. When striking hard bone in their course, particles of lead are likely to be found along the tract.

"Bullet wounds, when the muzzle of the gun is held against the skin or clothing, are called contact wounds. Here the bullet usually enters at right angles to the presenting surface. The point of entrance may be large enough to be mistaken for a point of exit, but is surrounded by a blackened ring which is made by some of the exploding gases escaping between the end of the barrel and the surface to which it was pressed. These wounds are of such character that it is difficult to determine whether they are wounds of entrance or exit until one has demonstrated the absence or presence of powder or smudge on the skin, or until

the tissues are explored for powder grains.

"Gas wounds are contact wounds, and are gaping, extensive, ragged edged wounds into which the exploding gases have entered the opening made by the bullet and undermined the tissues, scorching and tearing them apart, and usually occur where there are layers of soft tissues overlying dense bone, as in the scalp.

"When a gun is exploded within short range of the skin or clothing, the characteristic odor of exploded powder persists, and the powder or smudge deposit on the skin or clothing indicates the direction the bullet took, the greater amount being on the side of the point of entrance of the bullet opposite from which the bullet came, as has been pointed out by Hamilton and Wadsworth.

"Revolvers in common use, .25, .32, .38 and .45 calibers, flash about 4, 5, 7 and 9 inches, respectively. Black powder gives the greater amount of smudge and unexploded powder grains. If the gun is held in contact with the skin or clothing, a blackened ring will be formed about the wound. If the gun is held away from the skin or clothing, but near enough to be within the zone of igniting gases, the flash will make an area of smudge and powder marks. This area will be of deeper color and smaller diameter the closer the gun is held, and will gradually increase in diameter and lessen in density up to the point of the greatest flash of the gun. As the distance the gun is held from the object increases beyond the point of greatest flash, the powder and smudge area decreases in size but differs from the closer range in that the color of the smudge area is lighter. If the skin or clothing is within the area of igniting gases, it will be scorched and the skin will have the appearance of the rim of smoked ham.

"If this article serves its purpose, it will deter the interne from probing wounds and, for the purpose of testimony, will stimulate him to make notes as to the presence or absence of smudge or powder marks about these wounds."

Dr. Vaughan worked out these data in the Kings County Morgue in conjunction with Dr. W. W. Hala, pathologist of Kings County Hospital, and Dr. Carl Bostiger, Assistant County Medical Examiner.

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\$59,500,000 For Russians

Hoover Report To President Harding Shows Manner In Which Big American Famine Relief Fund Was Expended

Washington, July 15.—Herbert Hoover, as Chairman of the American relief organization, has rendered to President Harding a preliminary report of the work of the organization in relieving distress in Russia and other countries in Europe under the authority of an act of Congress. The report covers the activities of the relief organization up to July 1, and is to be supplemented by a complete report when the distribution of supplies is finished and final accounts have been received from Russia.

The preliminary report shows that \$59,500,000 had been expended or allocated for expenditures, while 140 shiploads, aggregating 588,878 tons of food and medicines, have been provided for starving and sick men, women and children. There is excellent prospect of a good harvest in Russia, and while the breakdown in distribution is likely to cause some suffering, Mr. Hoover does not hesitate to say that the great famine is under control and the situation promises to be much better after the harvest.

Under Mr. Hoover's handling of relief funds and shipment and distribution of supplies it was not necessary to deduct a cent for administration or distribution from funds placed at his disposal by Congress or the donations made through the American relief organization. In addition to relieving starvation the organization kept terrifying epidemics of typhus, typhoid, smallpox and famine fever under measurable control.

Mr. Hoover says in his report that he is advised by his Russian staff that the relief organization is now reaching all accessible persons whose lives are in jeopardy, and that the loss of life due to starvation ceased some time ago, "although," he adds, "most every one in Russia is hungry."

While Mr. Hoover finds it impossible to give an estimate of the number of lives saved, he notes that the 200 members of the American relief organization's personnel and their 80,000 Russian assistants have conducted 15,000 kitchens and distributing stations and fed in round numbers about 3,250,000 children and 5,500,000 adults.

TEXT OF HOOVER REPORT
Here is Mr. Hoover's report to President Harding:

The Congressional authority for use of United States Grain Corporation funds in relief of the Russian famine expired on July 1, and it is, therefore, appropriate that I should submit a short interim report as to the general results so far attained—not only by these funds but also those administered by the American Relief Administration from other sources. Final report must be delayed until the receipt of accounts from Russia when distribution of supplies is complete. I send you herewith the accounts of the Purchasing Commission to July 1 showing all bids, acceptances, prices, shipments, &c.

The commission has bought through the Grain Corporation and received from the War Department the following supplies, all but a small portion of which have now been dispatched to the Relief Administration:

	Tons
Corn	248,418
Corn grits	92,841
Wheat	41,120
Rye	21,074
Prepared milk	21,596
Med. supplies	3,400

Total 428,449

In addition to the above the American Relief Administration has for its own account and that of other agencies acting through it, dispatched the following materials, of which the rice, fats, sugar, cocoa, &c., are special additions to the children's ration:

	Short Tons
Wheat	111,686
Flour	101,966
Corn grits	29,559
Rice	15,785
Beans and peas and sp'l seeds	9,296
Prepared milk	33,515
Sugar	15,164
Fats	9,277
Cocoa	3,398
Med. supplies	2,000
Misc. clothing, bags, soap, &c.	24,321

Total 360,479

The total of the above materials handled by the Relief Administration may be summarized as follows:

	Short Tons
Cereals for seed and food	666,615
Beans and peas and special seeds	9,296
Condensed and evaporated	

Teething Children.

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milk	55,111
Sugar	55,494
Fats	9,271
Cocoa	3,398
Medical supplies, clothing and sundries	29,721
Total	788,878

The estimated resources mobilized from all quarters by the American Relief Administration for distribution under its agreed control will comprise the following approximate sums up to the end of the present campaign. No appeal for public charity has been made by the Relief Administration because it was considered that much larger financial measures were not only necessary to successfully meet the situation, but also that such appeal would greatly embarrass our home charities, which have been most strained during the last winter by unemployment.

General funds of American Relief Administration food remittances, sundry donations \$17,500,000

Congressional authorization for food and seed (total available funds of U. S. Grain Corporation) 19,300,000

Congressional authorization of war supplies, medical supplies 4,000,000

American Red Cross medical supplies 3,600,000

Jewish Joint Distribution Committee 2,325,000

Laura Spelman Memorial 500,000

Gold supplied by Soviet Government 11,433,000

National Lutheran Council 300,000

Menonite Central Committee 200,000

Volga Relief Society 200,000

Federal Council of Churches 90,000

International Committee Y.M.C.A. 50,000

Total \$59,498,000

ADMINISTRATION COST
Under the stipulations of our agreement with the Russian authorities they have furnished all internal transportation, warehouses, distribution and equipment at their own cost. Furthermore, the Relief Administration deducts a margin for the service of remitting food orders from persons in the United States to specific persons in Russia. The amount realized from this margin will apparently exceed the overhead of the administration and becomes a substantial contribution to the children's relief.

Therefore, no single cent of administration or distribution cost has been deducted from Con-

gressional funds or donations through this organization.

In addition to the above amounts the Friends Service Committee, as the result of public appeals, has purchased \$415,000 of supplies from the A. R. A. and has made some direct shipments to its own distribution agencies. Furthermore, the various Communist committees in the United States have secured public charity for supplies sent directly to the Soviet authorities estimated by them at about \$500,000.

The A. R. A. administrative personnel at home and abroad comprise about 200 Americans with about 80,000 Russians under their direction. They were conducting 15,700 kitchens and distributing stations, feeding in round numbers about 3,250,000 children and 5,500,000 adults, a total of about 8,750,000 persons. This number will somewhat increase up to harvest.

It is of course impossible to state the number of lives saved; it may be larger than the figures imply because, if it had been necessary to divide the native supplies among all those fed by the A. R. A. additional numbers would have been starved before harvest; theoretically, if ten persons have two months' food, all are likely to die in four months, whereas, if five are fed from the outside, all should survive.

The medical supplies have enabled the great typhus, typhoid, smallpox and famine fever epidemics to be kept under measurable control. Some millions of people have been inoculated for various diseases, and other sanitary measures put into force.

I am advised by our Russian staff that the Relief Administration is now reaching all accessible persons whose lives are in jeopardy and that the loss of life directly due to starvation ceased some time since, although most every one in Russia is hungry. There was considerable loss of life early in the winter which would have been much abated had the Russian railways been able to transport the large surplus of supplies which the American Relief Administration maintained in Russian ports.

The American Relief Administration supplies are sufficient to carry through until the harvest and have in hand a surplus which will be devoted to the further support of walf and destitute children after that date.

The other American organizations mentioned above as doing their own distribution are providing for approximately 100,000 persons. In addition to the American effort our advice indicate that about 400,000 persons are being supported by the combined

effort of the other countries of Europe. The total contribution of all such countries amounts to about \$5,000,000, and the total supplies they have shipped to Russia has been about 45,000 tons.

It is too early to give an accurate opinion as to the results of this August harvest. The Soviet authorities have announced that it will be ample for next year. It is certain that the famine region will produce three or four times the quantity of food it did last harvest, mostly due to the large shipments of seed mentioned above. It also appears that climatic conditions are more favorable to the harvest from the remaining area of Russia than they were last year.

The degeneration of agriculture does not, however, promise much hope of surplus. Whatever the supply may be, it seems likely there will be sporadic hardship in some localities, due to the breakdown in distribution; extreme poverty will continue in the cities and the Jewish communities and furthermore one result of the shifting population and the ravage of famine has been a considerable body of walf and destitute children that will require time for reabsorption. The great famine is, however, under control and the situation promises much better after the harvest.

The possible extension of relief work after harvest requires more consideration before decision is reached; in any event the considerable resources obtained by the Soviet authorities from the confiscation of church treasures place them in position to care for a large part of the destitute children. The American Relief Administration would, of course, endeavor to co-operate in a solution of the problem of children and others.

AMERICANS IN DANGER
I cannot fail to refer to the obligation we hold to the 200 of our citizens who have been engaged in the conduct of these operations all of them at personal sacrifice or danger and most of them under great hardship. Many of our staff have suffered from typhus, of which Mr. Blandy died; four or five have been retired from physical collapse. Rather than attempt to recount their individual services, I transmit to you the list of the entire personnel. Their task has been difficult beyond description in a country of degenerate transport; with Government, economic and social life just emerging from chaos.

I believe this effort has stemmed one of the greatest catastrophes that has followed the war. There is a deep feeling of gratitude in the minds of the Russian people and the results will, I am sure, be of lasting satisfaction to the American people. Without it certainly many millions of people would have died from starvation; millions more would have perished from the

disorder and disease that would have followed.

I wish to express our appreciation of the energetic efforts of the Shipping Board in the movement of supplies, to the Navy for the detail of destroyers, and to their officers for assistance in handling port problems in Russia, to the Army for personnel and aid in supplies. The co-operation of other American associations mentioned above has contributed substantially, and a great measure of co-operation has been obtained from Russian officials.

I wish to add that this achievement would not have been possible without your unwavering support.

Yours faithfully,
HERBERT HOOVER, Chairman,
American Relief Administration.

McGill University To Have Extension

Montreal.—A new building that will place McGill University in the forefront of biological research in Canada is now nearing completion. It is to be known as the Biological Building, and will be officially opened next October. It will cost about \$500,000 when completed and equipped, and will give ample space to five biological departments which for several years have been located in various university buildings.

In order to insure the most modern arrangement and equipment, a committee composed of professors and architects visited the leading universities of eastern America to study the most modern provisions for similar buildings. Despite this emphasis placed upon utilitarian aims, the exterior architecture of the building has

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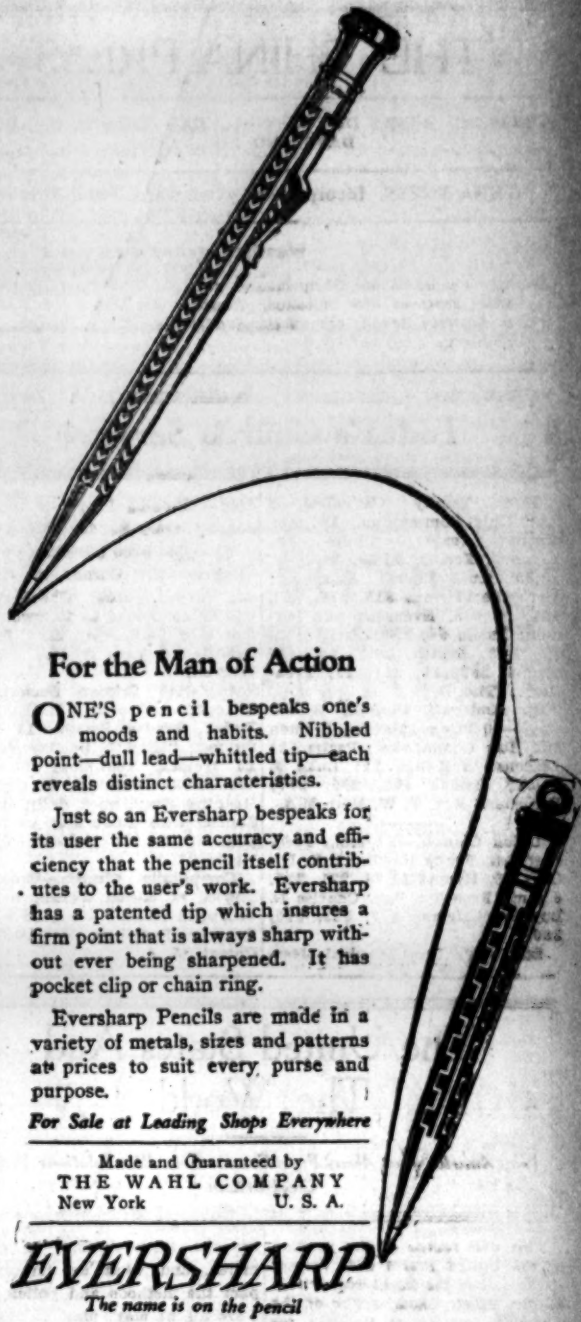
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A Slight Vacation For The Gang

By McNamara



goes back to that suit, bidding four odds, so he doubles again, not expecting A to redouble this time, but A did redouble.

There are seven doubles and redoubles in this bidding (count 'em), and there should have been one or two more if either Y or Z had tried to pull out with more diamonds or clubs.

As it was, Z had to lead, and he started with Y's first bid, the queen of diamonds. Dummy did not cover it; B trumped it. The idea now is to prevent Z from knocking down dummy's trumps before he has used at least two of them. Ace and another club. A small diamond from dummy, trumped, and another club. This Z trumped with the ten. Now, if Z leads trumps he is lost. All he can make it two

trumps and a spade, or three trumps and no spade. B wins 13 points.

Had the bid been left at four clubs, doubled, Y would have been set three or four tricks, according to the play. If B leads a spade and holds up his trumps until they become tenace, he should get seven tricks.

Had the bid been left at four diamonds, doubled, Y would have been set 300, less simple honors. He might even be set four tricks if A and B persist in leading hearts until Z leads the king of clubs. Then A will get in a ruff on the club return. It is just as well that neither of the minor suits were used any further as pushers, or the heart contract would have been dropped for the sake of the penalties.

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Golf And Something Just As Good

By James J. Montague

GOLF is not absolutely necessary. There are people who get along without it. Some of them live to green old ages, too. No golfer will believe that, but it is true just the same.

Two of my neighbors scout the idea that golf is any more fascinating than vegetable gardening.

When I pointed out to them that vegetable gardening is unsatisfying because it lacks the gambling complex they told me that they bet on gardening just as golfers bet on holes and added scores.

Jones, who lives next door to me, is already ten cabbages up and eleven to grow on Brown, who lives three doors up the street. At \$5 a cabbage that is \$100 ahead, but he thinks that Brown will pick up a cabbage now and then before the first

of October, when that particular game ends.

Both of them insist that they get just as tired and nearly as dirty in playing a round of string beans or onions as I do in playing a round of golf.

Of course, they have no caddies to blame when they drop a row of potatoes or top an asparagus patch with a hoe, but they can always take their ill temper out on the family, if any member of it is standing around to watch them play.

They club together to supply the professional feature, which makes golf so alluring, by hiring an Italian gardener to sell their garden tools to them. He buys rakes and trowels and spades at the wholesale price, varnishes them and stamps his name on them, and sells them to the garden club members at \$2 an implement in advance.

For \$3 an hour he will teach them to swing a mattock and assure them that if they keep it up for twenty years they will win all the cups offered by the club.

Now and then, when he is feeling in a particularly good humor, he will dig around the course with them or get his friends with big reputations to come over to the club and spade an exhibition row of lettuce plants.

Just at present none of the courses are over-crowded, and there is no trouble in getting a starting time when the gardeners go out to hoe off on the first potato bed.

But they tell me that in time, when people become educated to the advantages of the new pastime, it will be necessary to limit the membership of the clubs and to put the green fee up to \$10, so that he can rake around without being bothered with better gardeners, who are always shouting "Fore!" and demanding that they be allowed to rake through.

All the usual conveniences are furnished at the club-houses, including locker rooms and showers and a steward who knows the name of several gentlemen who are not in the least afraid of breaking the Volstead law.

Every time the club professional goes out to another garden and finishes their rat-bag up on the local pro they give him a banquet and invite guests by the dozens, making sure that all the sporting reporters from the city newspapers are given a good time.

When there isn't a match or a tournament the members play practice rounds, dropping their cards into the box, so that the handicap committee can figure out how many turns or squashes they ought to be allowed when they enter the big competitions that are run off every summer.

Of course, the game would not be any sort of satisfactory substitute for golf if it was made too easy, so hazards are created in the shape of barrels of codlin moths and tomato aphids which are loosed at various times in each garden and allowed to attack the vegetables until the skill of the players overcomes them and finds a way to win.

All the members talk together eagerly about their games and their implements, which they have given Scotch names, like spade and rakeliek and grubber, which, of course, makes it much more pleasant to use them.

Jones and Brown have both of them pressed guest cards on me all through the summer and begged me to come and cultivate over their course with them, but somehow or other in spite of the allurements of the pastime I find I can waste my time more enjoyably playing the old-fashioned game.

The School Of Auction Bridge

It is probable that some of the most interesting deals that come to the surface in the course of duplicate games are those in which there is more or less doubling.

Owing to the possibility of comparing not only the scores made on any particular hand, but the opportunity to examine the hand itself, with every card still in place, just as originally dealt, some curious results may be noted.

They had a deal at the Knickerbocker Club the other night, in the regular guests' game, in which there were no less than seven doubles before the final declaration was reached at one table. At others there were either no doubles at all, or the doubler and his partner quit cold after starting things.

This is one of the most common faults of the timid player. He starts a double, hoping to get some where, and his partner answers; but the moment the opponents put up any kind of a fight the doubler quits. If one will watch the tactics of a player who knows the game, one will find that having started a double and got his partner's answer, he stands by his guns until he either gets the contract or has the other side, where they are in for a heavy loss.

Of course, a good deal depends on the nature of the partner's answer. If he is left free to bid, he may have to call a very weak four-card suit; but if the third hand interposes a bid or a raise and the double is still answered, it must be with a suit of at least five cards and something worth showing.

To double, get an answer, have it overcalled and then quit reminds one of the old couplet, inquiring what a thing ever was begun for if so soon 'twas to be done for. As an example of sticking to the doubling game until the bitter end, take the deal shown in the sketch.

H—S 7 3 2
C—7
D—A R 9 2
S—A K 9 4
Y—K 9 6 5
C—A 10 8 6 4
D—
S—S 6 2
H—A J 10 4
C—K 5
D—Q 10 8
S—Q J 5 3

Z dealt and bid no trump. This is what happened at one table. A doubled, which is a fair gamble on his partner being able to call one of the major suits, either of which A can support, after a fashion. Y said two diamonds and B three hearts. This is a pretty loud announcement that B has something

worth while in hearts, as he not only answers the double after it has been taken out, but bids one more than necessary.

Z doubles the three hearts. As Y has made a bid, this double means business. A now reads the situation this way. Y has a trickless hand at no-trumps. B has a strong heart suit and something on the side. A redoubles.

Y, thinking his partner does not like the diamonds, tries the clubs, bidding four. This B doubles, which prompts Z to go back to the diamonds, which A doubles. We are now in the sphere of business doubles all round.

B is glad to learn that A has the weak diamond take-out all sewed up, and is also encouraged by A's previous redouble of the four. In spite of Y's announced weakness in hearts, Z cannot see how it is possible for B to make hearts, so he

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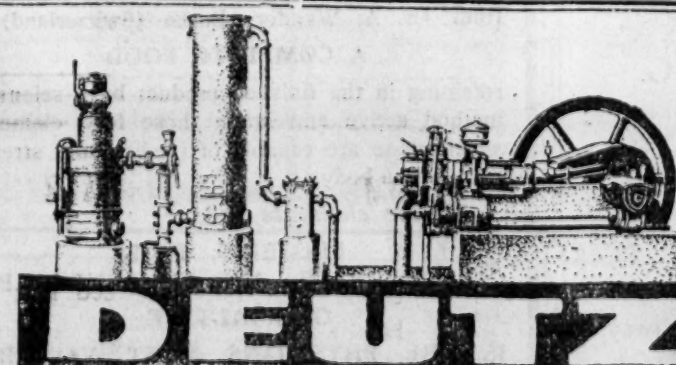
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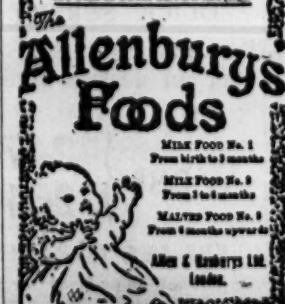
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How I Trade Across The Pacific

(Continued from Page 12)

being just a few miles from where for eight months a year vessels drawing twenty-six feet of water can load for any port. The quality of the ore, the low cost of mining, and the facilities for shipping, all combine to make it one of the best iron propositions anywhere. At the mine the valley is quite narrow, a few hundred yards wide, and opposite the iron mine is a ridge of limestone so pure that some of it is marble. The rock is pure white and in great contrast to the dark colored iron; thus side by side are the two great ingredients for the manufacture of iron. These half way to the and, is a ridge of dolomite, which they use in the manufacture of steel.

Everything, in short, for the manufacture of iron is in the vicinity, even coal. The Pinghang coal mines, incidentally, are so good that they claim to have coal in sight to last fifty or sixty years without further prospecting.

The rich agricultural valley at places along the Yangtze River, is as level as a floor and most of the time it is so wide that the hills can not be seen on either side. This valley helps to explain why China produces enough food for her four hundred million inhabitants, and has some left over for export. There is a good deal of land not fit for cultivation, but that which is under cultivation is made to produce crops by intensive effort such as is done in no other country.

ABOVE ICHANG

The fourth stretch of the river, that from Ichang to Chungking, is navigable only by fast steamers built specially to suit the conditions that exist, and I do not know of any other river navigation equally difficult. At some points there are rapids with so swift a current that the 16-knot steamers can make headway only by taking advantage of the eddies on one side crossing to the opposite side when there is less current there. At places the river turns at right angles and it is impossible to see ahead.

The gorges have effectively shut off the province of Szechuen from easy communication with the rest of the world. But that can be overcome with modern means of transportation, and when I see the richness of this great province from both a mineral and agricultural point of view, I am completely lost in trying to think of its future during the next twenty or thirty years, as it is only commencing to be opened up to foreign commerce, which is yet so infinitesimal that it is not worth being called by that name.

The capital, Chengtu, two hundred miles from the Yangtze had a system of irrigation introduced before the Christian Era which is in perfect condition and in use today. It has been examined by modern engineers who pronounced it as good as it is possible to build today. When you consider that the population of the province according to the last census is 66,000,000, more than all of South America, self-contained and raising and producing everything it wants, and does not have to depend on the outside world for anything; and when you see the numerous cities, towns and villages, thickly populated, it adds to the imagination.

THE ORIENTAL PERSONALITY—And let me assure you that you will find gentlemen in the Orient. I have learned by long intercourse and dealings with men of all nations that because a man has a yellow skin he is not, as many of our countrymen suppose, a man you can not trust, dishonest and disreputable. Some of the finest and best gentlemen I have ever met are Japanese and Chinese. There is both good and bad in every nation under the sun. Judge all men fairly, and as a result trade will surely follow.

People are likely to discourage you with the remark that the Chinese market is not a very good one because most of the people earn small wages and therefore have little with which to buy. That is true, but the situation is changing, and will change still more in the future. One day a Chinaman met me on the street and we discussed the possibilities in China. I said to him:

"The way we are going to increase the trade here is to increase the purchasing power of the people."

He said, "How can you do that? It can not be done."

At that particular moment thirteen men came along hauling a wagon of lumber, which happened to be from my lumber yard. It was in the winter time and there was snow on the ground. Those men were all barefooted, and I was paying them eight cents a day. I said:

"You take those thirteen men off that wagon, put a horse there with one man to drive it, and put the other twelve men into a factory and you will increase their earning power; then they will buy more and develop the commerce of your country."

I asked that man if he knew how many men and women in China were going barefooted, and he replied that there must be

100,000,000 anyway, if not more. I told him if they could earn more they would not go barefooted, that they were going barefooted from necessity and not from choice.

The Orient, of course, embraces far more than the Yangtze Valley, and I have specified it here in particular solely because its possibilities admit of fairly easy description. Besides China there are the Philippines, Japan, and so on, a field with half the population of the world and more, and surely big enough to occupy the imagination.

It is of national significance how we view this great, nearly virgin field of commerce—whether our merchants and manufacturers and farmers regard foreign trade seriously, not merely hopping in and hopping out when the mood strikes them; and whether the question of a merchant marine, a fleet of cargo vessels flying the United States flag, is to be treated constructively or destructively by those who have in their power, the making or breaking of it.

Foreign trade is not a subject narrowly confined to one group of interested individuals. The people who are concerned are many. There is first the farmer. He produces more crops than the United States can consume, and there is only one way he can sell the excess and get the money, and that is by selling to foreign countries. Therefore, he is intensely interested.

There is next the manufacturer. Mr. Redfield said, when he was Secretary of Commerce, that if the manufacturers of the United States were to run their plants full time, in six months they could produce all the United States would require for a year, and he made that statement before the great extensions of manufacturing equipment during the war. Therefore, for fully six months of the time manufacturers as a whole have to sell to foreign countries or suffer their plants to stand idle.

Bankers of course are keenly interested, because they have to use the bills of exchange for all commodities going to foreign countries. Then there are the merchants with establishments in foreign countries, who depend on buying and selling our products, and they are naturally very much interested.

Last comes the ship owner. What use are surplus products to anybody if you have not the ships to carry them? We are all concerned in foreign trade, every one of us. There isn't a person that is not concerned either directly or indirectly. On two of our ships—just two—I counted not long ago the commodities that were carried, and I found there were 304 different commodities being exported on those ships from this country to the Far East. Homeward there were 153 different commodities carried this way on the same ships. Not a person reads this article but is interested in some one or more of the commodities and so is concerned with foreign trade, even though he may not be aware of his interest. No nation in the history of the world was ever truly great that has been wholly sufficient to itself and did not have foreign commerce.

If carried on properly, foreign trade is only an exchange of commodities. It is necessary to buy in each country as much or nearly as much as is sold there. It is very nice to have the balance in our favor, and the European war made us the biggest creditor in the world; but that is not altogether profitable.

Just to give you an idea of how the Chinese look at that—we sometimes think they do not know very much over there—I was trying at one time to put through a deal with the Chinese Government by buying iron ore and pig iron from them. We came to a deadlock, and as they desired to send me off in good humor, they gave me a banquet. They said they were sorry they could not meet my terms, but as I could not come up on my terms, we would have to agree to disagree. As a parting shot I said:

"Remember one thing, gentlemen: up to the present time I have done many millions of dollars worth of business with China, and I have yet to take the first dollar of your money away from you. I have even bought more than I have sold to you."

We were just ready to go into the banquet room, when they said, "Sit down a moment," and they began to talk. I didn't understand what they were saying but every one had something to say. The President of the Republic, who was present, finally said to me:

"We have been trying to form an answer to your last remark, and we have utterly failed, so we have now decided to give you our products at the price you have named because we can not afford to do without the exchange of commodities that you are giving us."

It is a common thing for merchants to say that it does not matter what nationality the ship is that carries the freight. That is a mistaken idea, as the owners of ships are bound to work up business for their own country. An

owner's financial existence depends on providing cargoes for his ships and keeping them going; and he is interested above all in bringing them back to the home port. It often happens when the owner can get no cargoes he is forced to buy them on his own account, thereby stimulating and increasing trade. I have explained how we manage that in our own organization.

The nation that has the largest merchant marine, and that can build, man, and manage its vessels in the most economical way, is the greatest nation in the world's commerce. This has been the history of every nation from earliest times to the present. The United States needs to look to its merchant marine. We must have permanently, not only ships to carry our commerce, but they must be American ships. Plying to the world's ports, they will mean the existence there of American branch houses in every sea port, fighting for the world's business. I have told how I opened our first little office in Shanghai. There are now eleven of our offices in the Far East, and that is a sample of how ships stimulate business.

In 1862 the tonnage of the ships under American registry exceeded that of any other nation. In China, previous to this, more than 60 percent of the carrying trade was in American bottoms. The trade of the Yangtze was owned by American steamers. Now let me show some figures, taken from a chart gotten up by Mr. P. W. H. Ross, to give the percentages of our products that went in different years to foreign countries in ships flying the American flag.

Year	Percent Carried in American ships
1789	23.8
1795	20.0
1800	30.0
1810	31.5
1820	39.5
1830	38.0
1840	32.9
1850	22.5
1860	66.2
1870	35.6
1880	17.4
1890	12.9
1900	9.3
1910	8.8
1914	1.97

These are mostly ten-year intervals. Notice that in 1810 we were carrying 31.5 percent of our products to foreign countries. When we got down to the time of the Civil War, however, a drop took place. It continued from that time.

In the early days we had not only the most ships and the most tonnage of any nation in the world, but we had by all odds the best ships afloat. When the decline set in we were the rivals of Great Britain. They started in to build iron ships. We continued with wooden ships because we had no encouragement to do otherwise—in fact, nothing but discouragement.

I had an experience several years ago with Senator Nelson. They put me through a long "course of sprouts" in an investigation at Washington, and he said to me:

"Mr. Dollar, why don't you make all your ships American ships?"

"Because," I replied, "I haven't got money enough, and I couldn't stand it."

"Oh then," he said, "that's the measure of your patriotism?"

And I said, "Yes sir."

So after the session was over, I said to the Chairman, Senator Burton:

"Senator, will you permit me to ask Senator Nelson a question?"

He replied, "Yes sir."

"You know," I said, "you have been asking me questions, going into the hundreds. Senator, will you answer me truthfully this one question that I am going to ask you?"

"Yes sir."

"Now, Senator, let us two go in and build a ship." I said, "Here is an American ship we can get for \$700,000, and here is the same ship we can get in England that will cost \$250,000. Now, the extra expense of running the American ship will be about \$30,000. Senator, when I say that to you, I will ask you this question, whether you and I will build a British or an American ship?"

And he said, "A British ship, sure."

"That's the extent of your patriotism, and you a United States Senator—I'm ashamed of you!"

Under present conditions it costs the American ship owner more to operate his vessels than those of any other nation. This is not hearsay; I have before me recent figures, not made up for the occasion, but taken off the reports that come to me regularly for my private information concerning vessels in our own fleet. Here they are:

Kind of vessel number monthly of men cost

Shipping Board

steamer (Amer-

crew)

34 \$3,718.50

American steamer

(Chinese crew) ..

46 2,124.80

British steamer

(Chinese crew) ..

44 1,567.10

Japanese steamer

(Japanese crew) ..

36 1,408.12

If the laws that have been passed were fully enforced, the cost would be still higher, even prohibitive.

It would take too long to tell in an article like this just how American vessels have been handicapped in the foreign trade. But it is sufficient to cite the La Follette Seamen's Bill as an example of legislation which helped to drive the American flag off the ocean. It defined seamen's so-called rights and specified what the ship owners must do. Of course we expected this bill to be enforced—it never was—therefore we moved the terminus of our British Steamship Line from San Francisco to Vancouver, B. C.

Our action was only one instance of what ship owners did because they were forced to by the law, not because they wanted to, and the following figures picture what happened. They relate to the number of steam vessels of the United States and Japan engaged in Oriental commerce on the Pacific Ocean at two dates:

NOVEMBER, 1914		
Flag	number of net vessels	tonnage
American	6	46,315
Japanese	22	89,932

This was before the Seamen's Bill became effective. Contrast the figures with the following of a year later:

NOVEMBER, 1916		
Flag	number of net vessels	tonnage
American	1	3,156
Japanese	42	141,262

This was after the Seamen's Bill became effective.

By this Act of Congress the Japanese then gained dominating control in the Pacific. I had heard of their hopes and ambitions for many years. But none of them expected to live to see this. They had boasted that the day was coming when the Japanese would get control of the Pacific, and like ourselves, they believed that the great future traffic of the world was to be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific, just as it was once transferred from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.

I was in Japan at about that time, and the ship owners of the country invited me to a meeting. When I got to the meeting there were quite a number of ship owners there, and I noticed a number of papers on the table. The president told me it was a translation of the American Seamen's Bill, and what they wanted to say was that they could not believe that Congress had turned over the control of the Pacific to them. They wanted me to explain to them if that could be possible, but when I informed them that it was, they said:

"Truly we have control of the Pacific Ocean not so much by our own efforts as by an Act of the Congress of the United States."

Our merchants and our ship owners must be put on an equality with their foreign competitors. Nothing else will do. And nothing more is wanted. I will give an illustration.

On one of our ships, some years ago, there was a bully and he had beaten every one he had tackled; but he reserved one fellow, whom he was a little bit afraid of until the last. Finally he challenged him to come out and fight. Before the fight he thought he would pray to the good Lord and this was his prayer:

"Good Lord, this is the first time I have ever prayed to you and it will be the last time. I don't ask you to help me. I don't want you to help me, but if you will only agree not to help the other fellow it will surprise you how quick I will wipe up the decks with him."

Before the war, American citizens had more than two million gross tons of shipping, entirely owned and successfully operated by American citizens, and flying foreign flags. In our business we have operated British steamers at a profit year in and year out, also Japanese steamers, and we have never received a cent of subsidy from Great Britain or Japan. We could do the same with vessels under the American flag if we were merely assured of being on an equality with other nations and not handicapped. There is not a ship owner who would not rather use his own country's flag than any other. I always feel, in doing business under the other flag, like the man who is doing business in his wife's name!

I do not want it thought from all I have said that I am pessimistic about conditions. I am an optimist and have always been. For twenty years and more I have been an optimist about the future of the Pacific, and I expect to continue to be. And as for business today, you can always tell better by what a man does than by what he says, and I am buying vessels; all I can get at the right price. I have given my promise that I will do my utmost to operate them

under the America flag. I hope I can.

On the way to New York and England a year or so ago I stopped off at Ottawa, Senator W. C. Edwards took me up the Gatineau to see the places where, as a boy, I started work in the lumber shanties. To say I was intensely interested does not express it as I left there fifty-seven years ago. Many of the places came back to my mind, but I had known the country as an unbroken forest with no one living near, and at that time it was certainly a wild country.

I visited the site of the first shanty I worked in. The lake I used to carry the water from was there, and the ground on which the camp was built where I washed the dishes and did the chores. But instead of the unbroken forest there was a beautifully cultivated field. The forest had disappeared and it was difficult for me to realize the tremendous change that had taken place. The coun-

try was dotted with farmers' homes. There was an automobile road where when I was a boy we carried our bags of clothes on our backs and marched Indian file through the woods trail.

All this caused me to ponder as to the future of the foreign trade of the United States on the Pacific, which a few of us started in the smallest kind of way. It is a marvel to me how it has grown already, although only the surface has been slightly scratched.

As a boy I pioneered in a wilderness that has since become a fine agricultural country. It is at all unreasonable to suppose that if I could live fifty-seven years longer, I should see a vast transformation in the Pacific Ocean trade where I was also a pioneer? I believe there is nothing unreasonable in that. And I believe the change would be greater by far, and of more national importance, than the changing of a forest into cultivated lands.

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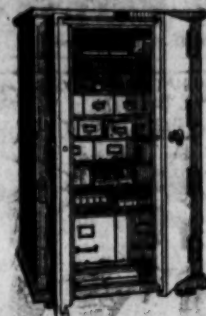
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Plan Memorial For Dean Of All Anglers

Official Opens Campaign To Purchase Izaak Walton's Home

London, July 1.—Here is opportunity for all who love to "be quiet and go a-angling" to help preserve a memorial of the greatest and most lovable of fishermen—Izaak Walton.

Arrived at his ninetieth birthday, Izaak Walton set about making his will. One of the items comprised in his worldly estate, "which," he declared, "I have never got by falsehood or flattery, or the extreme cruelty of the law of this nation," was "a farm or land here to Stafford, which I bought of Mr. Walter Noel." It was in 1688, but four months before his death, that he wrote thus of his small estate at Shallowford in Staffordshire, not far from Birmingham. Today the cottage in which he passed many fishing holidays upon that estate is still standing; the half of it, indeed, will be occupied. But it is badly dilapidated, and so the Mayor of Stafford has thought it well to open a fund for its restoration and preservation.

"HELD IN TRUST"
The cottage and the three-quarters of an acre of land that goes along with it are now the property of the Staffordshire Education Committee. It was the benevolence of Izaak Walton himself that gave the estate into the keeping of the Mayor and Corporation of Stafford, to be held in trust for the benefit of the poor of the town.

It passed, in the first instance, to his son Izaak, with the stipulation that it should be handed over to the town if that son did not marry before the age of forty-one, or, if after marrying he should die before that age without leaving any heirs; or if his heir or heirs did not live to the age of twenty-one. Izaak, the son, disqualified himself under the first clause, and so, at the death, the Corporation took possession of the estate, which in the meantime had about doubled in value. How the Corporation was enjoined to use it had better be told in the words of the elder Izaak's will, with his spelling left untouched:

ISAAK'S WILL
"I give the said farm or land to the town or corporation of Stafford (in which I was borne), for the good and benefit of some of the said town, as I shall direct, and as followeth (but first note, that it is at this present time, rented for £21 10s a year, and is like to hold the said rent, if care be taken to keep the same and bowing in repair). And I would have, and do give ten pound of the said rent to bind out yearly two boys, the some of honest and pore parents, to be apprentices to some tradesmen or handicraft men, to the intent the said boys may the better afterward get their own living. And I do also give five pound yearly out of the said rent, to be given to some meane servant that hath attained the age of twenty and one year (not less) and dwelt long in one sedvis, or to some honest pore man's daughter that hath attained to that age, to be paid her at or on the day of her marriage.
RENT TO "BUIE COLES"
"And this being done, my will is that what rent shall remaine

of the said farm or land, shall be disposed of as followeth: First, I doe give twenty shillings yearly, to be spent by the Mayor of Stafford, and those that shall collect the said rent and dispose of it as I have and shall hereafter direct; and that what money or rent shall remaine undisposed one shall be employed to buy coles for some pore people, that shall roost neide them, in the said towne, the said coles to be delivered the last welke in January, or in every first welke in February; I say then, because I take that time to be the hardest and most pinching times with pore people; and God reward those that shall doe this without partialitie and with honestie and a good contentment."

When "the said farm or land" was sold the cottage and the adjoining bit of land were reserved by the Charity Commissioners with the idea of turning them into a Walton museum or memorial. Now they have been transferred to the Staffordshire Education Committee, which is prepared to sell the property for £50 to some responsible body which would undertake to repair the cottage and apply it to the use which the Commissioners have indicated. Apart from the purchase price, probably £500 will be needed to put it in adequate repair, and there is also the cost of maintenance to be considered.

MUCH DILAPIDATED
The cottage stands a few yards to the south of the main road close by Shallowford and rather below the level of the road, which here begins an abrupt ascent to a bridge crossing the railway line between Stafford and Stone. To walk into the deserted end of the cottage you need only unhook a chain. The floor is deep under a layer of torn wallpaper and other rubbish. The ceiling is only head-high; the loft above, reached by a winding stairway in the corner is a little roomier. The thatch is torn away here and there, and clumps of whitewashed brickwork have fallen, or appear on the point of falling out of the walls.

French Debt Is Off 700,000,000 Francs

Paris, June 26.—It has just been discovered that France owes some 7,000,000,000 francs less than it was thought she did and inversely that French citizens hold some 7,000,000,000 francs less of defense bonds than was imagined. Such an error in national bookkeeping may seem strange to those who are unaware of the chaos into which the war threw French administrative departments, but the fact is vouched for over the signatures of President Millerand and the Finance Minister, Charles de Lasteyrie, in a statement concerning the budget for 1923, which has just been issued by the National Printing Office.

Some time ago it was discovered that there was something wrong somewhere in the calculation of the number of defense bonds which had been sold to the public since 1914. An inquiry was ordered and the report has been issued. It shows the astonishing fact above recorded. Instead of 65,480,000,000 francs worth of bonds issued as believed, the number reaches only 58,500,000,000.

The excuse is made in the report of the inquirers that it was due to hurry in improvising bond issues with reduced staffs in wartime. It is an excuse which every one is likely to accept, for the discovery of the error brings the happy reflection of the French taxpayer that he will have to pay 374,000,000 francs less interest each year that he thought he had to pay.

An Exhibition Train From Mexico

Mexico is to advertise her resources by means of a train of twelve cars carrying exhibits gathered from every State in the republic. A complete tour of the United States is contemplated, with stops more or less extended in the chief cities.

The exhibit has been prepared under the direction of Senor Miguel Alessio Robles, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor, with a view to making more conspicuous Mexico's position on the commercial map, to the mutual

advantage of that country and the United States.

The fact that corn is the chief food essential to the average Mexican causes the condition of supply and demand of this commodity to have a very important bearing upon the general economic situation of the country. The recent decree of the Mexican Government removing all duty on corn that is exported raises the presumption that the yield is above the domestic needs. This theory is borne out by reports indicating that the 1921 corn crop amounted to a total of over 1,805,628 metric tons. As this figure is thought to be low, there should be about 300,000 tons for export.

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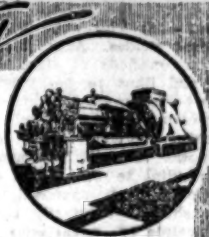
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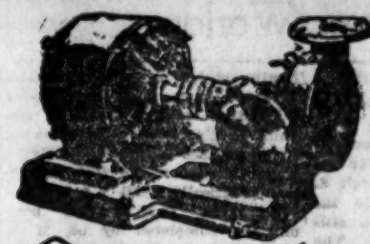
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The United States And The World

(Continued from Page 12)
ratify some of the Treaties and reject others.

An Ill-Timed Invitation

The original date fixed for the Genoa Conference was March 8. The invitation came while the Washington Conference was still in the midst of its labors. The Washington Conference ended on February 6. There were differences between the British and French Governments regarding the dates and scope of the economic conference, and postponement was announced from March 8 to April 10. The great work of Mr. Harding's first year had been the holding of the Washington Conference, and the signing of the group of treaties. He felt it necessary to build future structures of foreign relationship upon the confirmed results of the Conference which he had initiated. His second year in office began on March 4, and the first important step taken in the opening days of this second year was the note declining the Genoa invitation. The Washington treaties had been under consideration at the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for several weeks. One treaty—that relating to the settlement between the United States and Japan over the use of the Island of Yap, for cable purposes—had actually been ratified on March 1. Since this agreement was supposed to be satisfactory to everybody, its acceptance in the Senate might have been taken for granted. Yet, when it came to a vote, there were twenty-two Senators in opposition; and the shifting of eight votes would have defeated the treaty, because ratification requires a two-thirds majority. If it had been so difficult to secure acceptance of this admirable and non-contentious agreement about Yap, what might happen to the great Four-Power Treaty which was expressly drafted to supersede the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and to provide mutual guarantees for peace in the "regions of the Pacific"?

The Washington Treaties

There was certainly ground enough for anxiety. A considerable group of Democratic Senators—representing the failure of the Versailles Treaty, and ignoring the obvious fact that the work at Paris and Versailles had failed Washington solely because the President had refused to accept certain reservations relating to the League of Nations—were determined if possible to defeat the Four-Power Treaty. Another, though smaller, group from a precisely opposite standpoint, opposed the Four-Power Treaty because it was too much like the League of Nations and was involving us in "entangling alliances." Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes, with Senators Lodge and Underwood, had reason, therefore, to be deeply concerned for the fate of their momentous labors.

It was not until March 24 that the Four-Power Treaty was ratified.

Twenty-three Democrats and four Republicans voted against it. If five votes had been shifted, the Treaty would have failed. In order to assure its success it has been necessary for the friends of the Treaty to accept in advance the so-called "Brandee Reservation," in the following language:

"The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of this Treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, and no obligation to join in any defence."

On March 29, the Senate accepted the Treaty providing for the reduction of naval armament, and fixing the battleship ratio of leading naval Powers. One day later there was adopted by the Senate the Treaty relating to Chinese affairs that had been signed by the nine Powers participating in the Conference.

On the last day of March, Secretary Hughes was able to send a note to all the participating Governments informing them the Treaties had been ratified in their Treaties negotiated at Paris, including the League of Nations Covenant, the European Powers had been prompt in ratification. They took a different course in respect to the Washington Treaties, and awaited the action of the United States Senate.

It is to be remarked, moreover, that these Powers were launching the Genoa Conference without as yet having exchanged ratifications with the United States of the Agreements signed at Washington. It might seem a waste of space to continue a recital showing reasons why the United States could not be represented at Genoa.

A Family Affair

In any case, as it appeared in our American perspective, the Genoa Conference was a European

family affair, intended primarily to avert war, diminish political difficulties, and re-establish the habit of direct intercourse among nations which had been recently at war. In view of the fact that it was practically April 1 before the Washington Treaties had been officially completed by us, it is plain that the Harding Administration could not have run the risk of accepting the Genoa invitation.

It turned out, also, that the United States was not mistaken in its opinion that the Genoa Conference would have to deal with political preliminaries, rather than with the direct solution of economic problems. It is far more important for ultimate European recovery that the United States should be thoroughly solvent and should be commercially strong and prosperous than that President Harding should eagerly appoint delegations to sit in all sorts of European debating matches.

Our Federal Government has shown financial strength enough during the past year to alleviate business distress in various parts of our own great economic domain. Europe is far more highly developed than the United States, has far larger and more highly trained industrial populations, and incomparably greater aggregations of realized wealth and fixed capital, in spite of the enormous advances made by the United States to Europe to help carry on the war.

We are still owing Europe for billions of dollars invested in American securities. We are perfectly aware that Europe's economic disorder is due to militarism, actual or conjectural, and to profound political discord. The relative prosperity of the United States, on the other hand, is due to such facts as (1) that our internal economic life is upon the whole quite symmetrical; (2) that our foreign trade is only a small percentage of the total; and (3) that business relationships among our forty-eight States are as unobstructed and harmonious as it is possible to conceive.

THE EUROPEAN MUDDLE

European peoples can settle their boundary disputes if they will. They can stand firmly for the recognition of the rights of private property, in Russia and elsewhere. They can insist upon treaty obligations being met in good faith until modified mutual agreement—this remark having reference to the reparations due to France and Belgium. Europe can harmonize transportation systems, get rid of political trade barriers, and give mutual guarantees against future wars of revenge or aggression. Europe can put an end to such policies of public immorality as flagrant paper-money inflation, and as the failure to meet current expense by honest taxation. Europe can wipe out fallacious domestic war debts, and deal boldly with the bookkeeping balances among the Allied Governments.

When some of these more obvious remedies are applied in Continental Europe, it will not be difficult to create an international reservoir of capital and credit, with American participation out of which various regions or countries can be helped, somewhat as our Federal Government has been meeting economic exigencies in

our producing districts. The accusing assumptions that the United States has been somehow to blame for the continuance of Europe's misfortunes made a strong appeal, for a time, to an over-sympathetic and a rather shallow and emotional American temperament but native common sense is asserting itself with some indignation as against what looks like the perverse ingratitude of certain European politicians and publicists.

While America's aloofness has been so harshly assailed by a few newspapers and politicians abroad, American capital has been flowing steadily, in very considerable sums, into the channels of European private enterprise, not less than into municipal and governmental treasures. Furthermore, while some European writers and speakers have been snarling at America for the firm stand our Government has taken against recognizing the Soviet oligarchy in Russia, it is America that has far outstripped all other countries in constant and effective efforts for life-saving in Russia's famine districts. The people of the United States are aware of the sacrifice made by Russia in the early years of the world war, and have lost nothing of their friendly feeling for the Russian people. To be thoroughly solvent and highly prosperous here in the United States is the one practical way to give assurance that we can help to restore international prosperity and this applies particularly to Russia—when the political paths are cleared.

III.—BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Although this past year—the eighth since the outbreak of the war and the fourth since the climax of that struggle—has not seemed to the reader of newspaper headlines to be a year of unusual sensation, it marks in point of fact one of the most notable periods in the history of the United States. In the first place it has witnessed the end of all possible misunderstandings of a dangerous kind between the British and American peoples.

The most significant of President Wilson's Fourteen Points related to what was called the "Freedom of the Seas." The British Government refused to accept that Point, and Mr. Wilson negotiated both the Armistice and the League of Nations on the virtual admission that the British Navy was to retain universal supremacy. Mr. Wilson came home and at once advocated the construction by the United States of a navy incomparably greater than that of any other Power. He was sustained by his Cabinet, and an immense program of naval construction was entered upon. Against this American program England and Japan began also not only to adopt great naval programs, but to start work in

the shipyards on new superdreadnoughts.

HARMONY AND CO-OPERATION

The true interests of Britain and America lay in harmony and co-operation. But in order to help Britain and the Allies, the United States had spent many billions of dollars in creating a wartime merchant marine; and it was the American opinion that international law should resume its place at sea as well as on land. President Harding and Mr. Hughes arranged for the Washington Conference in a spirit of sincerity and broad statesmanship. The general attention was directed toward problems in the Pacific, and the abatement of a growing irritation in Japan against the United States. But from the very beginning I urged upon my American readers the view that the opening proposals of Secretary Hughes, with their prompt and generous acceptance in principle by Mr. Balfour, constituted an achievement in the field of diplomacy that could hardly be surpassed in significance by any analogous agreement in all the records of nations. There had been a number of previous settlements in the history of Anglo-American relations that had been creditable to both Governments. But the agreement upon the principle of naval equality was, so to speak, an act confirming and completing all such earlier efforts in the direction of confidence and amity.

CONTROL OF THE SEAS

Americans understand well that when Britain yielded an actual supremacy at sea as against our abandoning a prospective supremacy, it was the British rather than ourselves who were making the longer strides. America as a whole is conscious of right purposes and likes to be trusted. We are perfectly aware that British interests require security at sea, while merchant ships and naval power are, relatively speaking, not vital to us. When our Government proposed that Britain should voluntarily accept the principle of naval equality, there was an implied obligation on our part when all thoughtful Americans could not fail to understand. I believe I express the general opinion of intelligent and reputable Americans when I say that they mean distinctly that

Britain shall never regret the sacrifice of naval supremacy.

When competition in naval armament is abandoned, co-operation follows as a logical necessity. And with co-operation there comes the insistent argument for economy. Legitimate interests at sea must be safeguarded; but naval expenditures in the years to come must be kept as low as is compatible with the safety of commerce and intercourse.

Anglo-Saxonism Not Aggressive

The important thing about the Naval Agreement is the good understanding that lies behind the acceptance of the principle. I am not here concerned with the details having to do with the abandonment of naval programs and the scrapping of tonnage as designated in the Treaty. Certain American newspapers are basing an argument for the Subsidy Bill (now pending at Washington on behalf of our merchant marine) upon the possible use of merchant ships as naval auxiliaries. They remind us that, under the Treaty, England's merchant ships in time of need could be armed with six-inch guns; and the American Navy would be greatly inferior if there were no considerable number of commercial vessels sailing under the American flag. This argument has been making no impression, for the simple reason that American public opinion has totally dismissed the idea of naval competition.

The atmosphere of friendliness at Washington was general, and it fully enveloped the delegations of all the participating Governments. But this atmosphere seemed especially congenial to the visitors from Great Britain and the British Dominions, including a large number of capable men representing the Press. In the United States, the good understandings that have been reached between our Government and those of the British people are not regarded as tending to exclude other nations. There is no such thing as an aggressive Anglo-Saxonism that carries any sort of menace against European peoples on the other. There cannot be world harmony except as it is built upon good understandings between particular

countries that occupy independently strong positions.

America And Japan

It is important meanwhile to record the change that has come about in the feeling of Japanese and Americans regarding their present and prospective relationships as the second great result of the Washington Conference. The United States has accepted the fact of Japan's mandate over the North Pacific Islands taken over from Germany. The differences about Yap have been amicably adjusted. The United States has agreed not to increase fortifications or to develop naval strongholds in the Philippines or elsewhere west of Hawaii. There are no naval or political prospects in either country who are any longer predicting war as something inevitable. Without doubt, sympathies and friendships between the two countries have revived in marked measure. Americans are gratified not only that Japan agreed to withdraw from Shantung, but that such agreements are being actually carried out.

The chaotic conditions in China might have given Japan a seemingly reasonable excuse for holding to stronger courses respecting the Asiatic continent.

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1922



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T. J. ELDRIDGE,
 Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
 Marine Department,
 Shanghai, 19th August, 1922.
 51225

TO LET

SELF Contained, unfurnished flat of two rooms, hall, kitchen and bathroom, close to bund, modern. rent includes light, water, etc. Apply to The Ben Buildings Co., Ben Building.
 51216

Shanghai International Swimming Club

16th Annual Gala.

To be held at the Municipal Swimming Bath, North Szechuen Road Extension, on Thursday and Friday, 24th and 25th August, 1922, commencing each evening at 8.00 p.m.
 100 yds Club Championship.
 220 yds Shanghai Championship.
 330 yds Shanghai Championship.
 100 yds Backstroke Championship.
 Long Plunge Shanghai Championship.
 Diving—China Weekly Cup.
 Water-Polo—Interport Trial.
 Etc., etc., etc.
 ADMISSION:—Reserved Section \$2.00 for 2 Nights.
 Unreserved Section \$1.00 for 1 Night.
 TICKETS to be had at the Gate or from
 C. J. Encarnacao, Esq.,
 C/o Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.,
 G. V. Jensen, Esq.,
 C/o F. Lorge & Co.
 T F 13

Situations Vacant
 Wanted immediately Portuguese house keeper, middle aged woman one with knowledge of English capable of taking telephone messages for a French couple. Comfortable home and permanent situation. Must come with good references. Apply to Box 45, THE CHINA PRESS.
 4184

FRESH BUTTER
"DAISY"
BRAND
"MEADOW"
BRAND
 in one-lb. pats.
 Fresh, Pure, and Delicious.
 These brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied daily to all leading Storekeepers.
OUTPORT ORDERS
 Butter for outports (minimum 10 lbs.) is packed in pure machine made ice, free of charge. Orders may be sent to us direct.
Geddes & Co., Ltd.
 5 Peking Road, Shanghai,
 Tel. C. 346.

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Commune Francaise de Shanghai

AVIS D'ADJUDICATION

Le Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Commune Francaise de Shanghai met en adjudication les travaux de construction des batiments du nouveau Poste de Police qui doivent s'elever Route Pottier.

Les entrepreneurs qui desiront soumissionner peuvent prendre connaissance des plans, dessins et cahier des charges au Bureau de l'ingenieur Municipal tous les jours de 9 heures a midi, et de 2 heures a 5 heures.

Les soumissions seront recues par le Secretaire jusqu'au Lundi, 4 Septembre, a midi: elles devront etre adressees a ce dernier sous pli cache portant mention de l'objet de la soumission; le depot d'une somme de Tls. 200 sera exige comme garantie de la soumission. Le Conseil ne s'engage a accepter ni la soumission la plus basse ni quelque autre soumission.

Par ordre,
 Le Secretaire du Conseil,
 P. LEGENDRE.
 51231

NOTICE

At the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Banque Industrielle de Chine held at Paris on the 12th instant, it was decided by 37,750 votes against 593, to authorize the Board of Directors to fulfil the agreement between the Banque Industrielle de Chine and the Societe Francaise de gerance de la Banque Industrielle de Chine for the management of the Bank.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.
 51240

NOTICE

This is to inform the Public that G. Hooting employed by Messrs. Yue Hoa & Co. has absconded on the 15th inst., and our Clients are hereby informed that the said person is no more employed by us from this date, we will issue a special managers chop, Chan Tzu Lao, on all our bills and accounts.

Signed CHAN TZU LAO,
 Manager
 51235

Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association

The following Shanghai Championships will take place at the Shanghai Rowing Club's gala on the 1st and 2nd September, 1922:
 100 yards (Free Style)
 440 yards (Free Style)
 100 yards Breast Stroke
 Throwing the Water Polo Ball.
 Entries for the above will close on Thursday, the 24th August 1922, with MR. CH. J. ENCARNAO, C/O BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LTD.
 51237

FIRE INSURANCE

Advertiser, an established Shanghai hong, wishes to obtain the Agency, or Sub-Agency of an Insurance Company. Are in a position to obtain good class of business, and can guarantee amount of premium. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.
 51199 A 22

Towels For Sale

Of best qualities in all sizes. Always in stock. Wholesale prices are moderate.
 The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory.
 No. 10C, Haining Road.
 51207

"BYNOGEN" Brings Health

If you are in a poor state of health due to overwork, worry or sleeplessness. A short course of "Bynogen" will soon convince you that "Bynogen" is all we claim it to be. It is a wonderful restorative and Nerve Tonic. "Bynogen" promotes refreshing Sleep. Obtain a bottle from your Chemist today
 Allen & Hanbury, Ltd.

SCOTCH WHISKY

Sandy Macdonald
"SPECIAL LIQUEUR"
 Buchanan's
"BLACK AND WHITE"
 Buchanan's
"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD"
 Buchanan's
"LIQUEUR" (15 yrs)
"SANDY MAC." is in a class by itself.
"BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR" will satisfy the most particular.
 obtainable at all Clubs, Hotels and Store-keepers and from
GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
 72, 73A Szechuen Road, Shanghai
 Tel. C. 2021.

NOTICE

The Public is advised that our telephone numbers have been changed from Central 463 and Central 464 to Central 1466.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY
 51206

FENG SHANG COAL

Found by analysis and operating tests to be the highest grade steam coal in the Far East, supplied by
Feng Shang Coal Mining Co.
 H134 Yang Tsing Lee,
 Nanking Road,
 Phones: North 1095 and 2488.
 49145

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

German University
 Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, urinary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.
 Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434, 14 Kiang Road, corner Kiang Road, Kara Building; above Asia Banking Corporation.
 53794

CREDIT

Our System Will Prevent CREDIT LOSSES. WEEKLY REPORTS ON BAD ACCOUNTS CREDIT INFORMATION ON FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS. Investigations of all kinds except divorce cases.
CHINA DETECTIVE & MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC.
 (5th floor) Laidlaw Bldg.
 95 Szechuen Road.
 Phone C. 6740 & 7146.
 Cable Address: "KEARBISH."
 51237

Dr. JAMES YUKING

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
 73 Nanking Road
 (Between Honan & Shantung Rd.)
 Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
 Office hours: 9-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment.
 Tel. C. 5137.

For Sale GLASS SAND and GLASS STONE

Big quantity produced from mine in ANHUI.
 PARTICULARS please apply to
C. EDDIE & Co.,
 Sole Agent,
 A-153 Broadway, Shanghai.
 Phone N. 159.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
 3rd Floor

Buy "Guaranteed" Machines Only

HIGH-GRADE REBUILT TYPEWRITERS

Three main points in buying a Rebuilt Typewriter

1. Make sure that it is a HIGH-GRADE Rebuilt
2. Buy only a GUARANTEED machine.
3. See that the guarantee is backed by a firm of standing and responsibility.

SOME PRICES		
Oliver No. 3		Max \$75.00
Oliver No. 5		" 90.00
Remington No. 10		" 135.00
Underwood No. 5		" 160.00

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

22 Nanking Road.
 Shanghai.



In Regard to the Houseboat Season

As a specialty in connection with the SANITARY DEPARTMENT of the "GERMKIL" Agency, we can offer a VERMIN EXTERMINATION service; particularly in regard to Houseboats, Motor, Steam or Sail Yachts and so forth.

Fumigation and Disinfection Work is also carried on by this Department under the guidance of an Expert Foreign Staff.

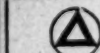
Mechanical House Cleaning, by a vacuum process, constitutes another branch of the Sanitary Service being offered to the public. Communications should be addressed as below.

THE JENSEN TRADING Co.

130 Szechuen Road. Phone C. 7134.

RUSSIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY. WINE & GASTRONOMY STORE

1 Woosung Road, corner Soochow Road, Phone North 519.
 Beginning from Monday, 21 August, during five days only
 We shall sell at exclusively low prices:
 Vodkas, Wines, Liquors, German Beer.
 Genuine Swiss cheese
 Fruit & vegetable Preserves.
 French champignons. Dried mushrooms.
 For outdoor parties preserves of chicken, partridge, pheasant, tomatoes, egg-plant, etc.
 For baths—Eau de Cologne
 Specialty: Moorberry jam and extract.
TERMS ONLY CASH
 51198



SUMMER'S NECESSITY

BATH ROBES (for Gentlemen & Ladies.) Various fashions, sizes, colours and quantities.

SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD.
 Y16A, N. Szechuen Rd. Tel. N. 1036 47639

HUMAN HAIR NETS

ONLY GUARANTEED QUALITY 90% or over Perfect
North China Hairnet & Trading Co.
 IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS, TSINANFU & SHANGHAI
 Shanghai Office: Temporarily at 100 South Chengtu Road
 Phone: W. 2371.
 References: Industrial & Commercial Bank of Shantung, Tsinanfu, Shantung. 50818

PLEASE DRINK! THE BEST "PEKING BEER 5 STARS"

Sold by all grocers
 Sole agent
CHING MOW & CO.
 57-59 Rue du Consulat Telephone C. 1506
 SONHOSHIN BREWERY, PEKING
 49991

Business and Official Notices

SECURITY

Don't forget that each Premium Bond subscribed is protected to the full extent of our assets, capital, surplus, Mathematical and Extraordinary reserves, and also profits which are unconditionally pledged for its greater security—the Bonds being a direct obligation of the Company.
 The Bondholders also receive the guardianship of our official Auditors and Censors.

International Savings Society
 7 Avenue Edouard VII
 Shanghai.

Dr. E. Lagrange
 Belgian Doctor, Internal Diseases.
 9-12 a.m., 4-6 p.m.
 96 Szechuen Road.
 (corner of Jinkee Road).
 Office Tel. C. 1035.
 Residence Tel. W. 1065.
 50837

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
 Corner of Peking Road
 and The Bund

For particulars apply to
 Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LD.,
 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
 49907

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.

Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
 21, Nanking Road.
 Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
 39684

The Small Investors' Co.

undertake to
BUY OR SELL

ALL KINDS OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES in small or large quantities

TERMS ½ commission buying or selling.

Share reports will be forwarded regularly on application.

8A Peking Road, Shanghai.
 Telephone C. 977 and C. 761.
 Telegrams Safeinvest Shanghai.

The Small Investors' Co.

DOUGLAS FLEMING
 Manager.

Hong Yue Building

60 Kiang Road
 Office space will be available about the beginning of November, 1922. For particulars apply to W. W. 13 Museum Road or 55 Mark ham Road, where plans can be seen by appointment.

E. E. LEVER,
 General Manager.
HONG YUE COTTON MILL,
 Property Department.
 T. F. 11

NOTICE

Dr. Med. Alex. Renner
 Specialist in Women's and Internal Diseases
 11B NANKING ROAD
 Chinese-American Bank Building
 Tel. C. 6080
 Office Hours: 11-1, 4-6 and by special appointment
 Residence: Kalee Hotel
 Tel. C. 666
 49149

Dr. S. A. Bergshtam DENTIST

Painless Extractions, Plate, Crown, Bridge-work, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

Office Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6
45 North Szechuen Road
 (Near Apollo Theatre)
 50029

NOTICE

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB CHARITY TENNIS MATCH
 in aid of the Swatow Relief Fund
 V. H. PARBURY
 vs
 W. MANSEL-SMITH.

will be played on S. C. C. grounds on Wednesday August 23rd at 4-30 p.m.

TICKETS \$1.00 may be had at the gates or from the Committee as under:—

H. W. Allison, Esq.
 Yorkshire Ins. Co., Ltd.
 Capt. E. I. M. Barrett
 Central Police Station
 C. D. Field, Esq.
 Arnold Bros & Co., Ltd.
 R. Grimshaw, Esq.
 33 Kiang Road.
 W. N. Hansell, Esq.
 Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
 A. W. Hayward, Esq.
 Alex. Ross & Co.
 N. B. Ramsay, Esq.
 12 "A" Peking Road.
 51192

IMPORTANT

CONFIDENTIAL and DIVORCE INQUIRIES UNDERTAKEN WITH SECRECY, PRIVACY, and QUICK RESULTS.
 HOUSE COOKS, BOYS, COOLIES and AMAHS are supplied with GUARANTEE at very short notice.

Hundreds of testimonials from SATISFIED CLIENTS.
 CALL! WRITE! or WIRE! ALWAYS THERE.

OFFICE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
The International Secret Service & Employment Agency.
 123 Szechuen Road.
 Tel. No. Central 7201.

Seto House

Room to let with board.
 10 Seward Road.
 Prof. I. K. SETO begs to announce the opening of his Turkish—Bath and Massage establishment, along with up-to-date restaurant serving Oriental and Foreign meals. All wants catered to.
 Time .. \$1.00 Dinner .. \$1.50
 Phone North 3253.
 50702

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.

(Bordeaux University, France)
 SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL URINARY AND SKIN DISEASES
 American Oriental Bank Bldg.
 No. 15 Nanking Road.
 Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6, Tel. C. 77

NOTICE

CINEMA FILM DISTRIBUTORS

The "Golden Horn" theatre at Vjaoivostok, recently re-constructed and magnificently furnished, is interested in REAL FIRST CLASS CINEMA PRODUCTIONS (Feature and Serials) preferably such, featuring well known Russian Actors.

THEATRE EVENTUALLY FOR RENT
 Offers to be submitted to: Mr. J. Witkowski, representing Mr. A. L. Ourin, proprietor. B. P. O. Box 357 and 12-2 p.m. Phone N. 1215.
 50979

RADIO SERVICE

All parties concerned are hereby notified that the erection of a Radio Station at Chefoo was completed on July fifth, 1922, and the station is now open for general public correspondence exchanged with Ships at sea or with other Chinese Radio Stations.

The Exchange of Traffic with Ship Stations is governed by the Rules of the International Radiotelegraphic Convention, 1912, and the Service Regulations annexed thereto.

Regulations for Wireless Traffic may be obtained on application to any of the Chinese Radio Stations.

For the convenience of Ship Stations the following information is supplied:

Name of Station Chefoo
 Nationality Chinese
 Geographical Position: Longitude 121° 20' E.
 Latitude 37° 32' N.

Call Signal XOF
 Normal Range in nautical miles 650 by day;
 1300 by night.

Radiotelegraphic System with the Nature of the transmitting System: "Telefunken" singing quenched spark;
 5 K. W. in the antenna.

Wavelengths in metres 600, 1200, 1600.
 Nature of Service performed General Public Correspondence.

Working Hours (China coast time):
 8 hours East of Greenwich: Day and night.
 Coast charges: per word Fre 0.50
 Collection of Charges: Total charges must be paid by the sender.
 51189

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Commercial Bank of
China
Head Office: SHANGHAI

Sh. Tls.
 Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
 Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:
 For 3 months at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum
 For 6 months at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum
 For 12 months at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per annum

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
 Chief Manager

THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI
 Branches: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road
 Capital \$1,000,000
 Paid-up \$500,000
 Fixed Deposit Capital \$500,000

Domestic Agencies
 In principal commercial centers in China

Foreign Correspondence
 In all important places of the world.

General Banking. Business every description transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Savings Accounts at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ compound interest.

Special Saving Accounts for Laborers.

ROBERT LEE, Gen. Manager.
 K. L. SUNG, Manager.
 S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.

Cable Address: "BANKSIBCO"
 T. C. 6401, Manager's Office.
 C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
 C. 6414, General Office.

SINO ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
 Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lvs. 16,000,000
 Paid up Capital Silver \$1,200,000
 It. Lvs. 4,000,000

Reserve: Silver \$100,000
Head Office: Shanghai
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, Shai, Tient
Bankers:

England: Credit Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank, Fawcett, Ld., Glyn Mills & Currie.
France: Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Banque d'Italie, Bolo.
United States: Credit Italiano, Fawcett, Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca d'Italia, Bolo.
Switzerland: Banca Italiana di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de l'Europe.

Belgium—Credit General Liege
Current, fixed and savings
counts carried in Tels. Doll

France and other currencies. "We
on application.

General banking business trans-
acted. Special facilities for inter-
exchange.

Telegraphic Address: SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukuan-
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 509
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Manager.

Chungking: Misses Sten-
Frances, Mr. and Mrs. Schellhos,
Lehfeldt, M. and Mrs. Phil
Mesars D. A. Ross, J. Morcher,
P. Oliver, Schellhos, O. F. Cr-
well.

Per C. N. s.s. Foochow for Au-
Mr. King.

Per C. N. s.s. Fengtien for
Halby: Capt. Martin, Mrs. J.
Danby, Messrs. J. M. Williams
H. Hutchinson, J. F. Case, for
foo: Mr. J. Fleming, for Tientsin
Misses Moise, Paul, Messrs.
Meyer, C. V. Syms, Hooper.

PALACE HOTEL

Mr. R. S. Hynes from Mukden
Mr. E. R. Hyka from Mukden
Mr. & Mrs. T. D. Heidstrouf from
Sourabaya
Mr. & Mrs. M. W. Wood from
Canton

KALEE HOTEL
Mr. Tonningen from Hongkong

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Mr. Geo. H. Johnston from
Australia
Mr. B. L. Meyer from Chinkiang
Mr. Van. F. Drabbe from Soerabaya

Mr. N. Kalakami from Tokio

Steamers Arrived	
Aug. 18—	Patriot from C'tao
Aug. 19—	Yungahin from Nani
Aug. 19—	Chengtu from Tsin
Aug. 19—	Daitoku M. from H
Aug. 19—	Chikuo M. from J
Aug. 19—	Hamer from S. P.
Aug. 19—	Kashima M. from T
Aug. 19—	Kaigen M. from J
Aug. 19—	Kungwo from Han
Aug. 19—	Nankie from Han

Mrs	Aug. 19—Tafoo M. from H
Misc	Aug. 19—Uwajima M. from
	Aug. 19—Taksang from N'ohv
Kl-	Aug. 19—Halvdan from C't

Aug. 19—Hankow.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. Chartered	\$870 B.
Indo-China	\$188 B.
Marine Insurance	\$250 B.
North China	\$144 B.
Union of Canton	\$128 B.
Yongtze	\$120 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	\$121 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$1115 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$1335 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	\$270 S.
Indo-China Pref.	\$1335 1/2 B.
"Shell"	\$77 1/2
Shanghai Tug and	\$16 1/2
Shal Tug Pref.	\$16 1/2
Mining	
Kaiping	\$120 1/2
Oriental Cons.	\$18 1/2
Flour	
H. K. 1 B.	\$1 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$1167 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	\$122 B.
New Eng. Works	\$127 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	\$150 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$139 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Shal Hotel, Ltd.	\$40 B.
China Realty ord.	\$120 B.
China Realty Pref.	\$120 B.
A-French Land	\$120 B.
Shanghai Land	\$120 B.
Cotton Mills	
Ewo (ord.)	\$13 B.
Ewo (pref.)	\$105 B.
Loou-kung-mow	\$120 B.
Oriental	\$127 B.
Shanghai Cotton	\$127 B.
Industries	
Butler Ties	\$120 B.
China Sugar	\$1335 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$120 1/2 B.
Langkats	\$120 B.
Major Bros.	\$120 B.
Shal Sumatra	\$120 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$120 B.
Lewellyn	\$120 B.
Eane Crawford	\$120 B.
Montrie	\$120 B.
Watson	\$120 B.
Weeks	\$120 B.
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	\$120 B.
Amherst	\$120 B.
Anglo-Java	\$120 B.
Anglo-Dutch	\$120 B.
Ayer Tawah	\$120 B.
Bata Anam 1918	\$120 B.
Bate	\$120 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	\$120 B.
Chumor United	\$120 B.
Chempedak	\$120 B.
Cheng	\$120 B.
Consolidated	\$120 B.
Dominion	\$120 B.
Gula Kalumpung	\$120 B.
Java Consolidated	\$120 B.
Kapayang	\$120 B.
Karar	\$120 B.
Kedah	\$120 B.
Kota Bahru	\$120 B.
Kroowok Java	\$120 B.
Padang	\$120 B.
Pengkalan Durian	\$120 B.
Permata	\$120 B.
Ropah	\$120 B.
Samagagas	\$120 B.
Seekes	\$120 B.
Senawang	\$120 B.
Shal Klebang	\$120 B.
Shanghai Malay	\$120 B.
Shanghai Pref.	\$120 B.
Shanghai Pahang	\$120 B.
Sungala	\$120 B.
Sungel Duri	\$120 B.
Sua Manggis	\$120 B.
Shal Seremban	\$120 B.
Taipung	\$120 B.
Tanah Merah	\$120 B.
Tebong	\$120 B.
Zhangbes	\$120 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	\$120 B.
Gully Dairy	\$120 B.
Shanghai Trams	\$120 B.
Shanghai Gas	\$120 B.
Horse Bazaar	\$120 B.
Shal Mercury	\$120 B.
Shal Telephone	\$120 B.
Shal Waterworks	\$120 B.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, August 19, 1922
Market Interest 72.225
Native Interest 72.225

Shanghai Gold Bars 978
Touch 302 1/2
Copper Cash 241.000
Bar Silver 34 1/2
Paris on London 55.90
New York on London 44.8 1/2

Banks Opening Selling Rates
London
Telegraphic Transfer 3s. 5d.
Demand 3s. 5 1/2 d.
New York
Telegraphic Transfer 76 1/2
Demand 76 1/2

OPENING RATES

August 19, 1922
Bar Silver Spot 34 1/2-35 1/2
Bar Silver Forward 34 1/2
Mex. Dollars 72.225
Native Interest 72.225

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.
BANKS' SELLING RATES
London (T.T.) 3 1/2
London (Demand) 3 1/2
London 4 m.s. 3 1/2
India (T.T.) 26 1/2
France (T.T.) 95 1/2
America (T.T.) 76 1/2
Hongkong (T.T.) 75
Japan (T.T.) 62 1/2
Batavia (T.T.) 199
Straits (T.T.) 68 1/2

BANKS BUYING RATE
London 4 m.s. Credits 3 1/2
London 4 m.s. Debits 3 1/2
London 6 m.s. Credits 3 1/2
London 6 m.s. Debits 3 1/2
France 4 m.s. 100 1/2
America 4 m.s. 80 1/2
Does 81

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 78 1/2 = Tls. 127.78
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. \$176.49
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate
@ 3s. 5d. = Tls. 5.71
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. \$176.49

CUSTOM HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR AUGUST
Hk. Tls. 5.07 @ 3s. 6 1/2 d. \$1
" 1 1/2 @ 77 1/2 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 95 1/2 Fr. 10.62
" 1 @ 61 1/2 Yen 1.80
" 1 @ 267 1/2
" 1 @ Rupees 2.98
" 1 @ 150 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 16.55 Ital. Lira 18.44

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES
Demand selling on America 77 1/2
Demand buying on America 78 1/2
Demand selling on London 75 1/2
Demand buying on London 76 1/2

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
Bank's Buying Rates
Roubles 340,000 Tls. 100
Roubles 100 Mex. \$0.04

LIRA EXCHANGE
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 16.75 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.97 1/2 = 1 Tael
Marks 85.00 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 79.00 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 22.10 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 175.55 = 100 Fr. Francs

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:
Business continues very dull on the local share market and during the past week no changes or fluctuations worthy of note have taken place in quotations. The firm demand for local investment stocks of the past few months is still pronounced and chiefly for S.M.C. or other good class local Debentures.
London prices have not changed perceptibly and are as follows in accordance with last cable received by us:
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan, 1913—British Issue 276.15.0.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan, 1913—French Issue 271.0.0.
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" £3.30.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £18.2.6 (buyers).
P. & O. Banking Corporation £13.17.6 (buyers).
British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. "Bearer" £4.7.6.
N.B.—Above prices are middle prices unless otherwise stated.

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

August 19, 1922
Spot and Forward Bar Silver were each down 1/2 in London yesterday and New York price declined to 69 1/2 cents and the London-New York cross rate to 44 1/2.

Our Official Sterling rate here today was dropped to 3 1/2 and Gold Dollars to 76 1/2, the Yen rate raised to 63 1/2, and the other rates changed in proportion.

Our market opened on the firm side this morning, became easier during the course of the day but closed steady. At the opening business in Sterling was done at 3 1/2-11 1/2, in Gold Dollars at 77 1/2 and in Yen at 62 1/2.

Banks, however, were buyers at these rates and the market eased off until as low as 3 1/2-9 1/2 in Sterling and 77 1/2 in Gold Dollars was done. However at the close there were good sellers of Sterling at 3 1/2 and of Gold Dollars at 77 1/2 for near delivery and 77 1/2 Forward.

The Continent sold Silver in London yesterday and China bought. The market there as well as in New York was reported as steady.

Chartered Stock And Produce Exchange Ltd.

Closing Quotation Of Transactions, yesterday

Shanghai, August 19, 1922
The Chinese Bonds for 10th Year 6%.

\$34.70 August
\$34.90 September

Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co.

\$21.20 August
\$21.30 September

Canton S. & P. Exchange.

\$4.70 August
\$5.00 September

Shanghai Flour Exchange.

\$17.40 August
\$18.00 September

China Cotton Standard of Tongchow.

Tls. 32.50 August
31.70 September

30.60 October
30.10 November

29.60 December
29.60 January

Local Yarn for Standard of 16's Cloudy Stork.

Tls. 137.90 August
129.00 September

140.10 October
140.20 November

140.10 December
139.80 January

Shanghai Gold Bar 978
Tls. 302.90 October

Silk Market

In their weekly report on the silk market, Messrs. William Little and Company write as follows:

Our last report was dated August 11.

White Silk.—The market continues quiet with no interest being shown.

Steam Filatures.—Quite a big business has been put through for Lyons, prices are generally at former rates with exceptions here and there.

Cables from Japan quote a dull market with Sinsui, No. 1, Yen 1,840 nominal.

White silk, 4,572 bales and yellow silk, 3,835 bales.

To London, 566 bales.
To France, 1,124 bales white and 473 bales yellow silk.

To Italy and Switzerland, 116 bales white silk.

To America, 2,348 bales.
To India and Levant, 938 bales white and 2,703 bales yellow silk.

To Hongkong, Coast and Straits, 50 bales.

Steam Filatures to Europe 4,364 bales and America 2,340 bales.

Yellow steam, 386 bales.
Wild silk to Europe 557 bales and America 221 bales.

1922-23 piculs
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk 3,000
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk 4,900
Settlements for America, White Silk 2,500

Stock in Shanghai, White Silk 500
Stock in Shanghai, Yellow Silk 800
Visible Supply for season to date 10,500

Miss McCormick In Europe And May Wed Swiss Riding Master

(China Press Service)

Paris, Aug. 16.—Miss Mathilde McCormick, daughter of Mr. Harold F. McCormick, head of the Harvester trust and millionaire patron of art, has arrived here accompanied by her father, but refuses to make any statement regarding her engagement to Max Oser, Swiss riding master.

Miss McCormick's engagement to the Swiss riding master has caused one of the most outstanding sensations of both American and European society. The grand daughter of John D. Rockefeller, the world's richest man, and a social favorite in several European capitals including Switzerland where she has lived for several years, her announcement that she was to marry the Swiss riding master brought her family up in arms. Mr. McCormick is said to favor the marriage, but Mrs. McCormick, who has since secured a divorce, and her father, Mr. Rockefeller, have gone the limit, even resorting to court proceedings, to prevent the marriage.

Russ Repudiate Compensation Offer

(Reuter's Service)

New York, August 18.—According to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow Mr. Hodgson, head of the British Commercial Mission, handed to the Soviet Commissary of Foreign Affairs a Note asking whether M. Litvinoff's offer at the Hague Conference to refer to the Russian Government the questions of acknowledgment of debts and compensation to foreign owners of property nationalised in Russia also included Ukraine and other federated Republics.

The Commissary replied that as the non-Russian delegations had definitely rejected the offer the Russian Government was forced to consider it non-existent.

KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth



In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis, osteo-periostitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription fee of \$10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consist in:—

- (1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly.
- (2) Filling with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
- (3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 10 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Business Men In U. S. Urged Not To Build In Germany

(China Press Service)

Washington, August 18.—A committee of businessmen now in Europe investigating economic problems of Germany, Austria and surrounding states has reported to Secretary Hoover warning American firms against establishing branch factories in Germany.

They assert that any temporary advantage gained now will be more than offset when the stabilization of business brings on further intense competition. The commission asserts that the mark cannot depreciate indefinitely. It must be stabilised at some point or other, else Germany will reach a complete financial breakdown. When this stabilisation occurs then the reaction will set in strong, is the commission's belief.

The Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: HONGKONG. Branch: PANOFF BLDG.

51 KIANGSI ROAD.

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.

Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

Tel Nos. 9, 2204 and 6318.

CHU KINHOW, Manager.

Shanghai Branch.

MINES FLOODED

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, Nova Scotia, Aug. 18.—The mines at Glace Bay are being flooded in consequence of the withdrawal of the pumpmen. It is anticipated that if the inflow continue for three days the mines will be useless for six months to a year.

A deadlock has been reached between the operators and the miners, who went on strike on Wednesday.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Registered in England and Hongkong.

A BRITISH COMPANY

with a complete organization throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.

TAELS TEN MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE

10 Canton Road. Shanghai

PARLIAMENT IS GETTING AHEAD ON CONSTITUTION

Good Attendance At Sessions Despite Bad Weather

(China Press Service)
Peking, Aug. 16.—For the past few meetings of Parliament, despite the rainy weather, it has been possible to get a good showing. There have been peaceful discussions and things seem to be progressing very harmoniously.

Mr. Ting Fu-yen's bill covering self government has been debated on and in another meeting or two it is expected to be passed. Mr. Ling Chang-ming has been advocating a measure on this same subject whereby the gentry of each district should have a share in the drafting of the constitution regarding local self government.

The agenda for the Senate and House of Representatives today has as its most important feature in the House the election of a Vice Speaker. According to political circles, the Speaker, Wu Ching-lien is trying to influence the members to elect Mr. Shu Fu-cheng.

However, opposition is considered to be very great and this afternoon's opening time found that body without a quorum. Only about thirty members put in an appearance.

It appears that Wu Ching-lien, the Speaker of the House belongs to the Yi Yu Shu party as does Dr. C. T. Wang the Vice Speaker of the Senate also. Therefore, if Shu Fu-cheng were to be elected, as he also belongs to that party, they would have three speakers in the two houses from their ranks and Wu Ching-lien would have a firm hold on the entire Parliament.

Another reason for the deliberate staying away this afternoon on the part of such a large number is given in the fact that Wang Chia-hsing, the Speaker of the Senate is a native of Chekiang as is likewise Dr. C. T. Wang. Shu Fu-cheng again comes from that same Province and there once more would be a combine of three Speakers from Chekiang.

A third reason is that a number of the members wish to change the agenda to get a chance to vote for the Tang Shao-yi Cabinet. However, it is believed that even if there had been a quorum this afternoon, the election of a Vice Speaker would have taken most of the time so that the other troubles would not have found time to break out.

Army Commander's Resignation Refused

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Aug. 16.—The resignation of General Lu Chin, Commander of the 9th Division, has been rejected. General Lu is now endeavoring to secure funds to pay the salaries of the other men under his command.

General Wang Hual-ching is also trying to obtain funds to pay the men of the 13th Division, whose salaries are said to be eight months in arrears.

Peking, Aug. 16.—It is stated in semi-official circles that the Diplomatic Corps have approved the release of \$500,000 from the Customs funds, for payment of the police and soldiery in Peking.

U. S. Dye Makers Say New Tariff Will Ruin Them

(China Press Service)

Washington, August 18.—Chemists from all parts of the United States have informed President Harding that the omission of the selective embargo provision from the new tariff bill irrevocably dooms the American chemical industry. Especially, say the chemists, is this true as regards organic chemicals which includes the whole line of aniline dyes and pharmaceuticals.

The chemical companies whose original protest failed to secure the inclusion of the embargo provision state openly that they cannot possibly compete with Germany in many of the most important lines and assure the President that the Germans as well as other continental manufacturers will gain control of the market almost immediately.

Another disturbing element in the chemical industry is the demand of President Harding for an investigation of the Chemical Foundation, formed during the war for the operation of various German patents and trademarks. The President's order states that the patents were sold for a nominal sum totally incommensurate with the true value of the property.

The President's action is believed in some quarters to have been suggested by those closely in touch with the dye importers who prefer the wrecking of the American factories so that the German dyes in which they largely trade may have no competition. This monopoly would be considerably facilitated were the German patents taken out of the hands of those who bought them from the Foundation.

Japanese Scientist To Lecture Today

Prof. T. S. Sato, professor of applied chemistry in the Japanese Imperial University, and one of the most distinguished scientists in Japan, will speak at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. this afternoon on "Modern Science and Christianity."

Among the important discoveries attributed to Prof. Sato is non-inflammable celluloid. The lecture will be given in Japanese and translated into Mandarin. All who are interested are invited to attend.

Einstein Fled To Escape Assassins Says Berlin Report

Leipzig, Aug. 16.—Professor Albert Einstein, the propounder of the theory of relativity, now said to be en route for the Orient, fled from Germany to escape assassination, according to a letter received by a close friend here. Einstein is reported to have declared that the group responsible for the assassination of Rathenau made several threats to kill him, and have also marked for death twelve other prominent Germans of Jewish extraction.

D'ANNUNZIO BETTER

(French Wireless Through Reuters)
Paris, August 18.—The condition of D'Annunzio, who recently injured his head by a fall, is improving.

Civil Governorship Of Hupeh For Sale; Wu Fixes Price

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, Aug. 15.—Whoever can supply General Wu Pei-fu \$1,200,000 for his monthly military expenditures will be given the post of civil governor of Hupeh, which is now the bone of contention between Tsuchun Hsiao Yao-nan and Admiral Tang Hsiao-ming. Wu Pei-fu has dictated the above term to Mr. Kao En-hung, who is asked by President Li Yuan-hung to come down to Hankow and arbitrate in the dispute.

It has been agreed by authorities at Loyangfu and Peking that Tsuchun Hsiao Yao-nan should be asked to quit the concurrent post of civil governor, so as to maintain the prestige of the Peking President. But, Admiral Tang Hsiao-ming, while officially appointed by Peking, will be asked by Mr. Kao En-hung, the arbitrator and mediator, if he could manage to raise \$1,200,000 every month out of the Civil job for which he is now fighting. If Admiral Tang hesitates to assume charge with this condition, a third nominee would be appointed to replace Tang. Mr. King Yung-yen, Vice Minister of War and a close associate of Wu Pei-fu and Li Yuan-hung, is now appearing on the scene as the most promising new candidate for the post, when a third nominee is required.

Wu Pei-Fu Soon To Move Headquarters

(Independent News Service)

Hankow, August 15.—Wu Pei-fu is about to remove his military headquarters from Loyangfu to Chengchow so that he can control the situation in northern China more efficiently. For this purpose, he has recently requested the Hupeh financial commissioner and Tsuchun Hsiao to furnish him with \$200,000, which was duly raised by two loans from Chinese bankers in Hankow and the Hupeh Government Specie Bank of Wuchang. General Wu Pei-fu will hereafter keep Chengchow as his stronghold.

Connected with the removal of Wu Pei-fu's headquarters from Loyangfu to Chengchow is the report that he has asked Tsuchun Feng Yu-hsiang of Kailongfu to remove his Christian army to Kwetsh so that he can from there control the Tientsin-Pukow railway territory more effectively.

League To Accept Rockefeller Gift

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, Aug. 18.—The Hygiene Committee of the League of Nations has decided to accept the Rockefeller Foundation's offer of \$60,000 yearly for three years to allow the interchange of staff of public health services of various countries and \$30,000 yearly for five years to develop an international office for distributing information with regard to epidemics.

Interchange of staff will begin in October. The officials of the various nations will take a fortnight's course at Brussels and then serve for two months in the health departments of the other countries.

GRANT AIRSHIP
(French Wireless through Water)
Paris, August 18.—A giant dirigible of 70,000 cubic metres, destined for the United States, is nearing completion at Friedrichshafen. It is the largest aerial construction in the world.

ENVOYS RECALLED
(China Press Correspondence)
Paris, August 18.—Premier Poincare has wired to Washington, ordering the French debt commission to return home immediately.

ISIS THEATRE

The Coolest Theatre in Town

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, August 21st, 22nd and 23rd at 9:15 p.m. and Matinees at 5:30 p.m.

Eddie Lyons

"Everything But The Truth"

A modern comedy drama of the better sort

He told his darling cutie he'd be right back and, gosh, how he meant it—but the next door's wife spooked him for a trip to an egg farm which turned out to be a nut farm—and next morning (get that?) the two poor nuts tried to square their wild night together among the eggs by telling "EVERYTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

Also Presenting "HURRICANE HUTCH"
Episodes 7th and 8th

THREE extraordinarily good features will be screened during the week August 21st to 27th at the

Olympic Theatre

On Monday and Tuesday, August 21st and 22nd

STOLL FILM Co.

Presents

MAXINE ELLIOTT

"FIGHTING ODDS"

The story of how a talented woman with a profound love for a wronged husband wins through against a man who places the value of gold on a higher plane than humanity.

On Wednesday and Thursday, August 23rd and 24th

THOS. H. INCE

Presents

ENID BENNETT

"The Virtuous Thief"

REWARD!

One hundred dollars, worth of thrills, smiles and tugs at your heart in this gripping romance of a girl's love and sacrifice.

For the sake of her brother's honor, she was scorned as a wanton, branded as a thief.

Trapped at last! The man whose love she spurned, had laid his plans well.

So he thought But when the "other woman" came—well, compared with the terrific scenes which follow, this girl's robbing a safe is only one stirring episode in a big, smashing tale of sacrifice, love and conflict.

Get on the trail of "The Virtuous Thief" today!

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 25th, 26th and 27th

ADOLPH ZUKOR

Presents

MYRTLE

STEDMAN

"The Teeth of the Tiger"

AN ARSENE LUPIN STORY

Old man Forbes murdered. His young wife and her lover in the hands of the police Arsene Lupin, arch-crook, accused and missing. No tangible clue but the marks of two rows of teeth. A picture thrilling baffling amazing in its mystery, yet sparkling with laughs and warmed by a beautiful story of love. If you are looking for excitement see this.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY

AT THE

ISIS THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, and on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th.

The Romance Of A Woman And A Queen

Helen Gardner

IN

"CLEOPATRA"

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"CLEOPATRA"

The Serpent of the Nile

The story of History's Most Charming Woman, The World's First Vampire.

An amazing historical production with thousands of players, vast scenes, lavish settings, and beautiful gowns. "CLEOPATRA" is a classic of the screen. It is a supreme world-drama, old but ever young. For it portrays the ambition of the great, shows the hell to which they often fall, as true today as in old Rome by the Tiber two thousand years ago.

"If I let you live—and love me—ten days, will you swear then to destroy yourself?" said Cleopatra.

Pharon gave his life for the love of Cleopatra. Antony gave up his kingdom for the love of Cleopatra. You will be charmed, when you see

"CLEOPATRA"

It's a feast for the vision and the mind.

Tonight at 9:15 and Matinee at 5:30 p.m.

Katherine MacDonald

IN

"Passions Playground"

A ROMANCE OF MONTE CARLO. SIX PARTS

Matinee Today. At 3 p.m.

George Larkin in "MAN TRACKERS"

and "Hurricane Hutch" Episodes 5th & 6th

OLYMPIC THEATRE

To-night! To-night!

PRESENTING

Julius Steger's Stupendous Production of



It's a Broadway Sensation by the Author of "The Easiest Way"

Matinee Today, at 3:15 p.m. Showing

"JUST A WOMAN"

and One Ep. of "The ADVENTURES OF TARZAN" Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

Extremists Seek Control In British Labor War

Shipyard Workers Beginning To Repent Radical Leadership—Welsh Communists Active

London, June 15.—That it is much easier to carry a banner of resolutions to continue a strike than to arrange for its peaceful conclusion, is being forced gradually on these extremists who worked up a rebellion against what they term the treachery of the trade union leaders in calling upon the shipyard workers to resume work upon the amended terms.

It is one thing to denounce responsible officials for their inability to bring about the millennium, it is quite another matter to improve upon their work, as the rebellious individuals are beginning to realise to their sorrow. The rank and file, too, are somewhat disturbed by the "reports" from other centers which purport to reveal a determination to carry on the struggle. It now transpires that the Clyde, the Tyne and the Tees are resounding with the blows of the rivet-hammers while the Thames is left to silence. Southampton waters and the Bristol Channel, too, are picking up the strands of industry which the lockout threw to the winds.

UTILITY STRIKE POSSIBLE
There was a touch of 1913 about the meeting held at the Memorial Hall, London, a few evenings since, reminiscent of the days when one never knew whether the mood of the electrical workers favored one's riding or walking home. It is what is called the policy of striking utility undertakings.

The policy appears to have gone out of fashion of late, but a revival is promised if the meeting referred to above is any indication of the times. According to the speeches in support of the resolutions carried, the fight is to be taken right to the doorsteps of the enemy, attack is to displace the policy of defense. With that end in view the conference "demands that the members employed in the maintenance of gas, water, sewage and electric light and power undertakings in the County of London be immediately instructed to tender seven days' notice, with a view to forcing the engineering employers to withdraw unjust demands, and thus bring the dispute to a speedy conclusion."

the federation to try its proudest hand in the making of a dictatorship of the proletariat. It was the refusal of Mr. Robert Williams to give a statement of the deliberations of the Triple Alliance to the Communist Party that led to his rejection from the latter. The wonder is how a man of Mr. Williams' character and discomposure ever permitted his name to be inscribed upon the roll of the party.

Monday Concert

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden on Monday, August 21, beginning at 5:30 p.m.:
1.—March "Folle Bergere"
2.—Overture "Comedy"
3.—Waltz "Eva"
4.—Selection "Travlers"
5.—Serenade
6.—Selection "The Gondoliers"

A. de Kryger,
Assistant Conductor.

Chinese Railway Earnings Reveal Big Falling Off

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, August 16.—The Chinese Government Railways have issued their approximate financial returns for the year 1921. A table of the net results in income is given below:
Name of Line Surplus for Year
Peking Hankow ... \$ 7,000,000
Peking Mukden ... 12,050,000
Tientsin Pukow ... 3,661,000
Shanghai Hankow ... 1,685,000
Ningpo (Def.) ... 113,000
Peking Suiyuan (Def.) ... 1,025,000
Cheng Tai ... 1,634,000
Taokow Chinghua (Def.) ... 256,000
Kaileng Honan ... 1,273,000
Kirin Changchun ... 809,000
Chuehchow Pinghsiang ... 37,000
Canton Kowloon (Def.) ... \$ 316,000
Changchow Amoy (Def.) ... 144,000
Hupei Hunan (Def.) ... 2,262,000
Ssu Tao (Def.) ... 321,000
In the year 1920 there was a total surplus of \$40,788,000

whereas in 1921 the total surplus was only \$23,712,000 thereby making a decrease in the surplus of last year \$17,076,000.

The Peking Mukden had the greatest sum for operating expenses, being \$12,014,000, while the Peking Hankow came second with expenses of \$11,500,000. Likewise the Peking Mukden had the greatest operating revenues of \$25,484,000 with the Peking Hankow next with \$24,500,000.

MARKS RATE

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 18.—Marks in London reached 5,350 to the pound (£) today.

MINISTER RETURNS

Peking, August 18.—Mr. Lu Hsin, Minister of Commerce, returned to Peking unexpectedly on the 16th. He assumed office yesterday.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Features to be exhibited during the week from August 21st to 27th

SHOWING on MONDAY and TUESDAY,
August 21st and 22nd

JESSE L. LASKY

Presents

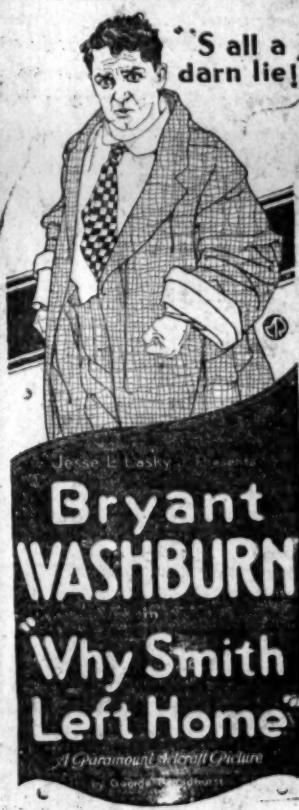
BRYANT WASHBURN

"Why Smith Left Home"

They couldn't fool Smith. No Sir-ee! He knew a thing or two.

He could survive an elopement, a train wreck, a hotel fire and an earthquake—which he did—all for her. He could even hold his own with the lady who called him son-in-law. But there are some things in this world that a regular man can not and will not endure.

What? That's "Why Smith Left Home." Bryant Washburn at his funniest and best in this smashing picturization of George Broadhurst's famous stage hit. You'll be sorry if you don't come.



On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
August 23rd and 24th

THOS. H. INCE

Presents

ENID BENNETT

"Stepping Out"



Thos. H. Ince presents
ENID BENNETT
"Stepping Out"
A Paramount Picture

that failed to bind. She would show her negligent husband. She would fight the devil with his own fire. She would "step out" and let her hubby go his way and she would go hers. Complete plans for training a frivolous husband are given in STEPPING OUT.

On FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY, August 25th, 26th and 27th

PLANET FILM CORPORATION present

E. K. LINCOLN

IN

"THE INNER VOICE"



AN ASTOUNDING DRAMA IN SIX PARTS

AT THE

APOLLO THEATRE

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 23rd and 24th

A drama of Aspirations and
Disillusionments.

The story of a girl who Merely
Wanted to find Happiness.

REALART PICTURES CORP. Presents

ALICE BRADY

One of the most appealing of dramatic stars in

"THE LAND OF HOPE"

The Love story of two young people who came to America expecting to find the Statue of Liberty to be made of gold, and of the struggles which they had before they found success and happiness in the new land.

A clean, powerful picture, which you owe it to yourself and family to see.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY,
August 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th

AN EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

A BEN J. B. HAMPTON PRODUCTION.

"THE U. P. TRAIL"

7 PARTS from PARTS 7

ZANE GREY'S

GREATEST NOVEL

A MASSIVE PICTURE OF THE GREAT WEST, WITH A POWERFUL
CAST INCLUDING

ROY STEWART, KATHYLN
WILLIAMS, MARGUERITE de la
MOTTE and ROBERT McKIM

"THE U. P. TRAIL"

A mighty, sweeping romance of love, high adventure, and human emotion.

It shows that the appeal of this work lies in the mighty virility of it, the vigorous humanness, the scorn of shame.

It stands out, distinct from the herd, by its strength and fearlessness, by the intensity of its drama, by the sweet nobility of its romance.

The hand of the master craftsman is seen throughout, from the selection of colorful material available in the novel, to the clear, strong wording of the titling and assembling of the completed film.

The selection of actors, the art expressed in the wonderful scenic settings, the perfection of technical detail, all bear the impress of Hamptons constructive ability.

The wonderful romance of the story,
combination of dramatic tension, glamor
of achievement, warmth of love and
mighty heartplay of human emotions
place this feature at the helm of the list
of the greatest successes.

It is true romance and true romance is
universal!

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Matinee TO-DAY At 3 p.m.

"HANDLE WITH CARE"

with

GRACE DARMOND

AND AN ALL STAR CAST

An original twist to the marriage angle and tangle. A play to cause giggles, gossip, and gaiety about the methods of managing the female.

TO-NIGHT At 9.15 p.m.

A vacation comedy, breezy as the sea-shore, wholesome as mountain air.

"TWO WEEKS WITH PAY"

From the "Saturday Evening Post" story by Nina Wilcox Putnam starring
that "good little bad girl"

BEBE DANIELS

St. George's Gardens

217 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Open Air Cinema Show.

To-night

To-night

America's most beautiful Girl

Justine Johnstone

in

"The Plaything of Broadway"

From the story "Emergency House" by Sidney Morgan
Many men loved and desired this girl, Lola, who was "the plaything of Broadway"

She was very young and beautiful, and not very wise.
How could she hold off of hungry pack of insistent men,
who offered her the luxury that every woman loves. How
could she escape with her soul?

SEE

This gripping drama in which the interest mounts
steadily to a smashing climax.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT
PIONEER FILM CORP.
Presents

GRACE DAVISON

THE LOVELIEST WOMAN ON THE SCREEN

and
CONWAY TEARLE

in

"ATONEMENT"

FROM COUNT LEO TOLSTOY'S

Novel: THE STORY OF A MAN who was dragged to the bitterest
Depths of Despair yet who never suffered at all
No man need fear Temptation if he will but listen to the Voice
of Conscience.

THE GREATEST BATTLES THAT ARE FOUGHT ARE
THOSE WHICH RAGE IN THE HUMAN HEART.

A story of a woman who forgave, but could not forget.
The tale of a man who was tempted—who thought that he had reached
the depths of despair—but found that a second chance had been
given him and devoted his life to the righting of the wrong he had
never committed.

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m. Showing

"ATONEMENT"

and Two New Episodes of The "ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Featuring ELMO LINCOLN

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNWOW 4,625 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNWOW 4,625 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNWOW 4,625 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, August 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNWOW 4,625 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, August 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNWOW 4,625 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 25, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN NIANGTEEN, Captain Randby, will leave on August 21 at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG DIRECT.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer HAWAII MARU, 20,000 Tons, Captain T. SUGAWA, will be dispatched from the O.S.K. Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAI, TIENTSIN AND DAIEN.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo & Passenger str. SEIKYO MARU, 5,000 Tons, Captain J. NISHIMARU, will be dispatched from the O.S.K. Yangtsepo Wharf on Sunday, August 27, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
H. N. B.	July 3	Boe	Br. Gunboat
M. W.	Mar. 20	Cricket	Br. Gunboat
F. N. B.		D. de Lagree	Fr. Gunboat
E. B. W.		Fushimi	Jap. Gunboat
U. S. N. B.	June 25	Isabel	Am. Yacht
M. W.		Mantis	Br. Gunboat
U. N. B.	July 21	Tsuchima	Jap. Cruiser
I. C.	Aug. 14	UH	Jap. Gunboat

Meteorological Reports

SIOCAWEI			
	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
Sun rises today at 5.30	10.00	10.00	9.00
Sun sets today at 18.37	12.00	12.00	11.00
(inches)	29.67	29.71	29.61
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs. at 52° F. (variation for 13 hrs. at 52° F.))	-0.10	-0.10	-0.17
Wind—direction	E	E	E
Wind—miles per hour	13.0	7.5	15.5
Temperature (Fahr.)	80.9	80.1	79.2
Humidity %	64	50	91
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	4	2	5
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)			0.03
SIOCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT			
	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	Aug. 20
Rainfall (inches)	29.73	-0.08	29.72
Temperature (Min. 78° F. (Max. 95° F.))	55.8	0.0	30.0
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	26.73	-0.00	\$1.27

morrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Sudan is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai next Tuesday.

The B.I. s.s. Takada, from Calcutta on July 26, left Hongkong on Thursday morning and is due in Shanghai by way of Amoy today.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia is scheduled to sail from London on August 4 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Sept. 13.

The Ben Line s.s. Benrovich, from London and ports, left Singapore on Thursday, August 10 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about next Tuesday.

The Ben Line s.s. Benroch, from London on July 22, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about September 10.

The Ben Line s.s. Benmohr, from London on August 6, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about September 25.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola was due to sail from London yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on September 27.

The P. & O. s.s. Kalyan which sailed from London on July 21 with mail, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Thursday morning.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor which sailed from Marseilles on July 28 with mails, left Colombo on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Sept. 4.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Telencas from United Kingdom, left Hongkong Friday at noon and is due in Shanghai about 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. The vessel will dock at the Hoi's Wharf.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Hector, from United Kingdom, will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone which sailed from Marseilles on July 14 with mails, left Hongkong at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The vessel will anchor at the M. M. Lower Buoys.

AMERICAN LINES

The Adl. Line s.s. William Penn, enroute for New York, left Singapore for Marseilles on Wednesday, August 2.

The China Mail s.s. China left San Francisco on Aug. 10 and is due in Shanghai by way of Honolulu and Japan ports on Sept. 4.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia was due to sail from Vancouver on August 10 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki on August 25.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland (ex Golden State) was due to sail from San Francisco on Saturday, Aug. 12, and arrives Shanghai by way of Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on Sept. 1.

The Dollar s.s. Margaret Dollar sailed from Port Said for New York on August 5.

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar left San Francisco for Oriental ports on August 8.

The Adl. Line s.s. Eclipse left Honolulu for Oahu on Saturday, August 12.

The Adl. Line s.s. President McKinley was due to sail from Seattle yesterday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Kobe and Yokohama on Sept. 5.

The Dollar s.s. Dana Dollar was expected to sail from New York for Oriental ports by way of Panama and San Francisco yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Seattle and Japan ports next Tuesday. The steamer will dock at the Wayside Wharf and sail for Hongkong on Wednesday.

The Adl. Line s.s. Stanley, arrived at Yokohama from Honolulu on Wednesday.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada is due to sail from Vancouver next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai by way of Yokohama and Kobe on

September 8.

The Adl. Line s.s. President Madison which sailed from Seattle on August 5, will leave Kobe today and is due in Shanghai about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The liner brings 1,371 sacks of mail for this port and will dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking is due in Shanghai from Hongkong this morning and will dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The liner will sail for San Francisco by way of Yokohama and Honolulu at daylight tomorrow, weather conditions permitting.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Siberia Maru July 13
Levant Arrow July 14
Tenyos Maru July 20
President Wilson July 24
West Farallon July 30
Korea Maru Aug. 4
Shinyo Maru Aug. 18

FOR VANCOUVER
Can. Inventor July 15
Empress of Asia July 15
Can. Freighter July 26
Empress of Canada July 31
Bessie Dollar Aug. 5
Empress of Russia Aug. 14

FOR TACOMA
Arabia Maru July 12
Alabama Maru June 21
Arizona Maru July 26
Manila Maru Aug. 11

FOR PORTLAND
Niels Nielsen July 15
Luise Nielsen July 19
Hanna Nielsen Aug. 10
Eastern Sallor Aug. 16

FOR OREGON
Huffer Aug. 1
Huffer Aug. 1

FOR NEW YORK
Cyclone July 15
Monmouth July 26
Moorish Prince July 27
Eumaeus July 29
Egremont Castle Aug. 3
Hedron Aug. 5
Telemachus Aug. 9
Toba Maru Aug. 11
Suruga Aug. 15
Hague Maru Aug. 18

FOR LONDON
Pyrrhus July 13
City of Cambridge July 15
Kagawa July 16
Kifano Maru July 17
Elpenor July 19
Calchas July 20
Albionstar July 25
Kashgar July 26
City of Cambridge July 26
Haruna Maru July 28
Glenbow Aug. 1
Glaucus Aug. 2
Sardinia Aug. 11
Jason Aug. 14
Kamo Maru Aug. 15
Mentor Aug. 16
Diomed Aug. 18

FOR LIVERPOOL
Oania July 13
Mennon July 31
Keennun Aug. 17
Machon Aug. 18

FOR HAMBURG
Atlas Maru July 16
Olderk July 17
Rheinland Aug. 9
Argun Maru Aug. 11
Radnorshire Aug. 14
Emur Aug. 19

FOR COPENHAGEN
Peru July 26
Africa Aug. 4
Jays Aug. 9

FOR MARSEILLES
Lt. de la Tour July 14
Chambord July 22
Com. P. Lecocq July 26
Andre Lebon Aug. 5
Amboise Aug. 19

FOR TRIESTE
Nippon July 20

FOR ROMBAI
Soudan July 13
Sicilia Aug. 15

FOR CALCUTTA
Grearlie July 16
Ghazinda July 17
Ghazinda Aug. 16

FOR BATAVIA
Holmborg Aug. 18

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

via Nagasaki, Dairen, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

ALONG THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Sept. 13
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" via Dairen	Sept. 24
S.S. "TENYO MARU" via Nagasaki	Oct. 8
S.S. "KOREA MARU" via Nagasaki	Oct. 22

FOR HONGKONG

S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila	Aug. 24
S.S. "SIBERIA MARU" direct	Sept. 13
S.S. "KOREA MARU" via Manila	Oct. 2
S.S. "SHINYO MARU" via Manila	Oct. 19
S.S. "TAIYO MARU" via Manila	Nov. 12



DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

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SHANGHAI TO AMERICA

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" August 21

S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR" first half September

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CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME TO CANADA, United States and Europe

Largest Steamers on the Pacific LARGEST STEAMERS BETWEEN CANADA AND EUROPE.

Steamer	Leave	Arrive	Connecting	Leave	Arrive
	Shanghai	Yokohama	with	Quebec	Shanghai
E. Australia	Aug. 26	Sept. 11	E. Scotland	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
E. Asia	Sept. 9	Sept. 25	E. France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
E. Canada	Sept. 23	Oct. 9	E. Scotland	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
E. Russia	Oct. 7	Oct. 23	E. France	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
E. Australia	Oct. 21	Nov. 7	E. Scotland	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER, WITH SAME CONNECTIONS THROUGH TO EUROPE.

E. France and E. Scotland arrive Hamburg two days later than Southampton.

TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Empress of Asia	Aug. 26
Empress of Canada	Sept. 9
Empress of Russia	Sept. 23
Empress of Australia	Oct. 8
Empress of Asia	Oct. 21

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS THEREAFTER

Freight Department	Passenger Department
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.	Palace Hotel Building 19 The Bund.
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Cable Address "NAUTILUS"	Cable Address "GACANPAO"

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PASSENGER & FREIGHT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

"The Short Route"

16 DAYS SHANGHAI TO SEATTLE

Via Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria

	Leave	Arrive
	Shanghai	Seattle
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Sept. 24	Oct. 10
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Oct. 8	Oct. 24
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Oct. 22	Nov. 7

SPECIAL THROUGH RATE TO EUROPE, \$620.50

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

	Leave	Arrive
	Shanghai	Manila
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Aug. 24	Sept. 7
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 7	Sept. 21
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Sept. 21	Oct. 5
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Oct. 5	Oct. 19

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports. THE ADMIRAL LINE Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board, CORNER NANKING AND KIANSE ROADS, Tel. C. 5971-5973-5975. Tel. Address "Admiral"

ANY WHERE IN THE PACIFIC

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Aug. 26
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Sept. 16
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Oct. 7
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Oct. 17

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA

S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Sept. 3
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Sept. 24
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Oct. 4
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Oct. 15
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Oct. 25

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

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Managing Agents

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

OFFERS

SPECIAL THROUGH

FIRST-CLASS RATE

SHANGHAI TO EUROPE

Via SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK

\$620.50

Which includes:

Minimum Berth to San Francisco, First Class Rail Accommodations San Francisco to New York with Stopover Privileges Berth and Accommodations on Any Atlantic Ocean Steamer—Valued at \$205.00.

Does not include Berth and Meals Across American Continent.

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STRUTHERS & BARRY

MANAGING AGENTS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

For San Francisco Direct:

U.S.B. TANKER "HAMER"

Aug. 22nd

Available for bulk oil shipment. Calling at Los Angeles if inducement offers.

From San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports:

S.S. "DEWEY"

Aug. 28th

S.S. "ELKRIDGE"

Sept. 18

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands, Singapore And Java Ports:

S.S. "DEWEY"

Aug. 31st

S.S. "ELKRIDGE"

Sept. 20

L. EVERETT

SHANGHAI OFFICE

GENERAL AGENT

Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits, Java

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TEL: C 5017,

TELEGRAMS—"DIXSTRUTH"

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	Aug. 30
S.S. "CHINA"	Sept. 10
S.S. "NILE"	Oct. 3

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	Sept. 5
S.S. "NILE"	Sept. 19
S.S. "NANKING"	Oct. 10

The above steamers connect at Hongkong with the Steamers "GOBUSTAN" and "ARMANESTAN" (Passenger and Freight), in service between Hongkong, Amoy, Singapore, Batavia and Sourabaya.

Bills of Lading issued to all ports of call, United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.

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Saturday 19th August In Front Salesroom
Commencing at 10 a.m.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

Including:

AMERICAN OAK BEVELLED MIRROR BACK SIDBOARD, Dittio dining table with extra leaves, also dining chairs, rocking chair, library table, book case, tea pots, flower stand (all one design) WHITE ENAMEL BEV. MIRROR BACK DRESSING TABLE, Chest of drawers, dark stained glass front book case, Japanese screen, electric desk fan (200 Volts) Brussels & Tienstain Carpets, Soochow curtains, kapok mattress, mosquito nets, white enamel wardrobe, Rattan ware, ICE CHEST Kitchen table and utensils, oak stained hat and umbrella stand, OAK STAINED MIRROR BACK SIDBOARD, ALSO CELLARETTE, Dining table and chairs, plush covered couch and arm chairs, OVER MANTLE, Pictures, Camera, OAK STAINED DOUBLE DOOR WARDROBE WITH BEV. MIRRORS, DRESSING TABLE, Chest of drawers, marble top washstand, night table, commode, bedroom chairs (one design) black enamel iron double bedstead, oak mirror back sideboard, oak mirror door wardrobe, mahogany stained rocking chair, Chinese porcelain, curios, E. P. WARE, Typewriter desk, OAK DINING ROOM SUITE, also OAK STAINED DINING ROOM SUITE, Cretonne covered arm chairs, 1 SET CENTURY ENCYCLOPEDIA, OAK STAINED MORRIS CHAIRS, DITTO ROCKING MORRIS CHAIRS, LARGE EASTERN CARPET, IVORY CARVINGS, CHINESE BRONZE WARE, INCENSE BURNER, MEDIUM SIZE STEEL SAFE, 1 "ZEDEL" MOTOR BICYCLE, 3 FINE PLATE GLASS TEAK SHOW CASES, "OLIVER" TYPEWRITERS No. 10, Enamel iron baths, Fire grate with brass canopies, ENLARGING LANTERN (PHOTOGRAPHIC), 1 ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE CLOTH, BINOCULARS, G. E. Electric desk fan (200 Volts) etc., etc.

also

LARGE TEAK DOUBLE MIRROR DOOR WARDROBE, AXMINSTER CARPET, KODAK CAMERA WITH CASE, 1 LARGE "WERTHEIM" SAFE, "KLINGSON" GRAMAPHONE, DRAWING ROOM SUITE (POLISHED TEAK TAPESTRY COVERED)

And at about 11.30 a.m.

2 3-seater MOTOR CAR 4 Cylinders, new tires, recently overhauled, Plymouth Bared Rock Hens (3) Cock (1)

1 ROADSTER "OVERLAND" 4 CYL MOTOR CAR WITH large dickey in good running order and newly painted.

Favoured with instructions from The Concerned

Will sell by Public Auction within the Flat of NO. 1 HONAN ROAD

On Monday 21st August at 10 a.m.

THE WHOLE OF THE EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES

Contained Therein

HALL—Teak hall settee, hall table, chairs, Blackwood hall chairs & teapots, Chinese Blackwood flower stands, Mahogany Library table, Blackwood wall plaques, Embroidered pictures, Porcelain garden seats, American wall clock, etc.

STUDY—Teak bookcase, Couch, Morris chairs, Arm chairs, Long table, Card table, Japanese Lacquered curio cabinet, Screen, Curtains, Teak writing table with cupboard, drawers & Bookcase with glass door,

DRAWING ROOM—Japanese carved cherrywood mantel mirror, Pier glass, Silver ware cabinet, Square table, Fine Japanese carved ivory figures, Carved writing desk, Cherrywood column stands, side table blackwood chairs, Tea table, Canton blackwood round table, stools, Pictures, Chinese porcelains and curios, etc.

DINING ROOM—Oak bevelled mirror back sideboard, Dinner wagon & Screen by Arts & Crafts, Round dining table, Dining chairs, Leather seated Couch, and arm chairs, Blackwood side table, stools, Clock Blue & white porcelains, E. P., Cutlery, Crockery & Glass ware, etc.

BEDROOMS—Teak Wardrobe, with 2 hanging cupboards, centre cupboard & 3 large drawers Mirror back dressing table, Teak Long Dressing mirror, wooden double bedsteads, Upholstered double spring couch & arm chairs, Books, etc.

also

1 Fine tone Iron framed Piano by Moutrie

On view Saturday & Sunday

FORWARD AUCTIONS

HOUSE AUCTION. Excellent & Superior Furniture belonging to H. Bourbonlon Esq. at 51 Route de Say Zoon—4th & 5th September.

AUCTIONS OF CARGO

Our new Cargo Auction Rooms measuring about 40 ft. x 40 ft. and 15 ft. high

Large, airy and attractive are now open and being well attended. Cargo (sound or damaged) of any kind received at any time and sold in auctions held every Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.

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MOTOR TRUCKS ARE USEFUL

and when operated in conjunction with a fleet of lighters and tow boats they are still more useful.

WE HAVE SOME OF THE BIGGEST MOTOR TRUCKS IN TOWN and we operate a fleet of lighters and tow boats.

The combination, worked by men of experience and governed by a wish to give service, is excellent.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A NEW STANDARD IN THE TRANSPORTATION FIELD.

ALLOW US TO ILLUSTRATE.

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37 Peking Road Central: 2029 & 2030

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Having been favoured with instructions from

MRS. E. J. MANASSEH,

Will sell by Public Auction at the

Premises

NO. 85 RUE BOURGEOIS

On Monday, the 21st August 1922,

Commencing at 10 a.m.

The whole of the

SUPERIOR

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND

EFFECTS

Comprising:—

HALL,

DRAWING ROOM,

DINING ROOM,

BED & BATH ROOMS

REQUISITES,

Including:—

Oakstained Bevel-edged Mirror

Back Hat and Umbrella Stand,

Japanese Matting, Brass Fender

Border, Fire Brasses, Coal Scut-

ties, Teakwood and White-painted

Overmantels, Mahogany Stained

and Silver Ware Cabinet, Double

Sprung Chesterfield Couches and

Bay Chairs, Sofas, Plush Covered

Drawing Room Suite in Mahogany

Stained Frames, Oak Stained

Bevel-edged Mirror-back Dining

Room Suite, Mahogany and Oak

Stained Red Room Suite with

Bevel-edged Mirrors, Teakwood

Bevel-edged Mirror Door Ward-

robe and Dressing Table, Single

Brass and Brass-mounted Iron

Bedsteads with Bedding White-

Painted Iron Cot, Wicker Tables

and Chairs, Pictures, Ornaments,

E. P., Glass and Crockery Ware,

etc., etc., etc.

Pantry and Kitchen as Usual

Good Electric Light Fittings

throughout.

On View on Sunday, the 20th

August, 1922.

Catalogues on the premises.

Auction of Sundry Cargo

Noel, Murray & Co., LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom

On Monday, the 21st August,

1922

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Bedford Cords Khaki, Black and

Indigo Serge, Printed Flannel-

ettes, Striped Trousers, Over-

coatings, Black Melton, New

Towels, Curtain Lace, Marble

Table Tops, New Stove Acid,

Spring Eas (for Remov'd Rust)

Ladies' & Gent's Hats, Hand Taps,

Hard Ware, Motor Cycle Acces-

sories, Pneumatic Tool Paris,

Window Glass, Tooth Brushes,

Disinfecting Fluid, Wire Letter

Trays, Perforators, Glass Ware,

Mineral Water, "Monsanto" Sacch-

arine, Bacon, Melton's, Food, etc.

also

5 Cases Coloured Hair List Union

1 Case Needles

On View Morning of Sale.

These Styles of Union suits

made from A. B. C. CLOTH

will relieve your children from

this hot spell

\$1.35 and \$1.75 per suit

Boy's sailor suits from

A. B. C. Cloth \$2.00 per suit

Made by

THE A. B. C. MILL

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Retailers:

WING ON CO.

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Call

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Ford Hire Service

DEFENDANT WINS MINERAL-WATER DAMAGE ACTION

Fraud Charge Against W. J. Haynes Not Proved, Court Holds

Judgment for the defendant,

with costs, was given by Judge

Peter Grain in the British

Supreme Court yesterday in the

claim for \$43,353 and Tis 338

brought by Kwak Yee-kee, trading

as The Watson Mineral Water

Co., against Mr. W. J. Haynes.

The claim was based on allega-

tions of misrepresentation con-

cerning the business, which plain-

tiff sold defendants for \$95,000

in 1919, and breach of certain

warranties as to stock in trade,

furniture and trade mark rights.

After the Court had given judg-

ment, Mr. Ronald G. MacDonald

asked whether in view of the

difficulties of the case an allow-

ance for special costs might not

be made. His client, Mr. Haynes,

had been obliged to come out to

Shanghai and stay six months in

connection with the case. To this

the Court agreed. Mr. A. E.

Seddon represented the plaintiffs

in the case.

In giving judgment Judge Grain

reviewed the evidence at length

and in conclusion said:

"Every witness called for the

plaintiff, including the plaintiff

Padgett, Nominated For Congress, Dead

(China Press Service)

Memphis, August 6.—Re-

turns indicate that Congress-

man Lemuel Padgett who

died at Washington, on Tues-

day was renominated at

Thursday's primaries by a

majority of 500.

A special election will prob-

ably be called to determine

the nominee.

himself, has said repeatedly that

Haynes gave them every opportu-

nity to inspect everything,

machinery, stock, plant and the

books of the firm. They repeated-

ly say that "no obstacle was

placed in their way" to make a

thorough inspection.

"They were given a consider-

able period to make up their

minds, but decided to purchase

before this time had expired.

They also admit that they have

taken over a very fine business

concern, and having put some

more capital into it. Kwak says

he would not sell it back for

\$95,000. So good was the busi-

ness that we find Kwak's man-

ager, Pien, on March 7, 1920

writing to Haynes advising him

to return an interest in the busi-

ness as he thought in the com-

ing season that they would "distance

all competitors." Haynes states

Sir Richard Squires Youngest Premier



SIR RICHARD SQUIRES

SIR Richard Squires, K.C.M.G.,

Prime Minister of Newfound-

land, has sailed for London for

a conference with Premier Lloyd

George. Sir Richard is only

thirty-eight years of age and the

youngest Prime Minister of any

of the British Dominions.

that the real price of the business

on the book price of plant, ma-

chinery and debts and good will

was \$115,000 but he allowed

Kwak to have it for \$95,000

allowing \$20,000 for loss on bad

debts and depreciation of plant

and machinery.

"One of my difficulties in this

case has been that although the

plaintiff has suffered some damage

in connection with the furniture

and Trade Mark, nevertheless the

proof that the defendant is liable

for that damage is so slender that

it is quite insufficient to make him

responsible.

"The defendant says, I had and

I have every reason to believe,

that the furniture was mine.

"The plaintiff says, some one

else claimed it, we did not resent

or inquire into the claim but

merely said if it is yours, take it.

"The defendant says he used

the Trade Mark for a considerable

time without complaint from

any one, he does not consider it,

nor was it an imitation of the

Hongkong Trade Mark. The

plaintiff says the Hongkong firm

said it was and showed us a let-

ter from Registrar of Trade

Marks, Hongkong, so we let them

have their own way and settled it.

"As I have already said a charge

of fraud must be proved definitely

and completely.

"The evidence before me in this

case by no means meets these re-

quirements. It is extremely in-

definite and vague to a degree.

It may be that Haynes was rather

casual about the furniture, but

he does appear to have had good

reason for thinking it was his

own and also from the period of

time he had had this label in use

he had

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1922

Europe Explains "Relativity" at Last—With Movies

And Here Are the First Actual Reproductions from the Astonishing New Films Which May Make the Puzzling Einstein Theory as "Simple as A. B. C."



Cut-Out from Film Illustrating Optical Relativity. The Lighthouse and Ship Are Not Visible, One from the Other, but to an Outsider in Space Both Are Visible

EINSTEIN in the movies! Not only Einstein, the prohibition sleuth of many masquerades—but Albert Einstein, the famous mathematician, whose Theory of Relativity has created the greatest excitement the scientific world has known since Newton was bumped on the head by an apple!

Only a little while ago they were saying that there were only twelve hightowns on earth who could understand the meaning of Einstein's formula.

But now, according to word that has just come from Berlin, a successful effort has been made by some of his fellow-scientists to interpret it in terms of a popular educational movie!

"Cut-outs" from the film have been received in America, and some of them are reproduced, for the first time, on this page.

With the aid of these pictures, it is contended, certain fundamental aspects of the Einstein theory can be grasped by the average mind—even by the mind of a bright ten-year-old child.

This article is an effort at such a simplification, based on the movie pictures. Don't be afraid of it. You may not "get" it if you skim through it hurriedly in a

street car or subway, but if you read it at home, as you would a chapter from a book, you may find it as simple and fascinating as a fairy-tale.

And when you do "get it" you can have the fun of "explaining" the Einstein theory to your less learned friends.

So here you go:

Relativity, to begin with, as it was understood even before Einstein, is simply the doctrine that knowledge about a particular thing is dependent upon the relation in which it stands to some other thing.

Take, for instance, a blade of grass. To you it is a small thing that helps make a carpet for your feet in Summer. But to a crawling ant a blade of grass is a great, tall tower, on which it may crawl up and survey the surrounding landscape. You say the blade of grass is small. The ant says the blade of grass is large. A complete paradox. Yet you are both right. A thing may be large and small at the same time. That is relativity.

Take, now, the first picture from the Einstein movie—the one that represents a

Dr. Albert Einstein, From an Etching in The Berlin Tageblatt.

TRAIN ONE MILLION MILES LONG MOVING IN DIRECTION OF ARROW AT ONE THOUSAND MILES PER SECOND

LIGHT RAYS TRAVELLING AT 186,000 MILES PER SECOND IN DIRECTION OF ARROW

These Two Falling Balls Illustrate the Strange Paradox That a Line May Be Both Straight and Curved at the Same Time.

The Observer Believes Rifleman No. 6 Has Fired the Shot Which Pierced Armored Car, but It Was Really Fired by Rifleman No. 4. An Example of Relativity Explained in the Article on This Page.

section of the earth, with a ship and lighthouse. Imagine one observer in the lighthouse tower and another out at sea. In space as you are when you look at the picture. The observer in the lighthouse says there is no ship in sight, and he is correct, for the ship is around a dip in the horizon, and he can't see it. You say there is a ship in sight, and you also are correct, for you see from a different angle.

Now look at the next strip of film—the flat landscape which shows a trench, an armored car moving in front of it, and six riflemen, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

The armored car is moving from right to left at an imaginary speed—exactly the same speed in which bullets fly from the rifles. As it comes exactly opposite rifleman No. 4 (middle panel) he fires a bullet. The bullet penetrates the rear side of the car, as shown in the middle panel of the film. As the bullet goes through the interior of the car the car keeps moving at the same speed as the bullet, and at right angles to it, with the result that the bullet goes through the far side of the car at the point marked X, in the middle panel.

At this very instant the car comes to a complete stop, in the position shown in the bottom panel of the film. Military observers go out to inspect it and decide which rifleman has hit it. They do not know that the car kept moving after the bullet penetrated the rear side. They take their instruments and draw a mathematical line through the two bullet-holes as the car now stands. This line, indicated in white, points precisely to rifleman No. 6. Here a mathematical proof, they say, that rifleman No. 6 fired this bullet, and it is a well-known fact that mathematics never lies. So they pin a medal on rifleman No. 6. And in spite of their mathematics they are wrong, for it was really rifleman No. 4 who hit the car.

The lower strip—the ball dropping from a tower—takes you into a realm of relativity that is even more absolute, for it proves the amazing statement that a line can be absolutely straight, yet may also be curved. This is real "Einstein."

Here is a section of the earth, revolving

This Imaginary Train, 1,000,000 Miles Long, Traveling at a Terrific Rate Through Space, Is Used to Illustrate Einstein's Extraordinary Theories About the Speed and Properties of Light. A Fascinating and Complete Explanation Is Given on This Page

In space from right to left. Observers in the tower are about to drop the ball and to calculate its exact path as it falls, with the finest scientific instruments.

Imagine yourself off in space, with another set of observers equipped with high-powered telescopes and equally fine scientific instruments for measurement of the line the ball makes when it falls.

You can see the ball fall, just as the people in the tower can—but what you can also see and what the people in the tower cannot see is the revolving movement of the earth which takes place while the ball is falling.

In the top panel the observers in the tower drop the ball. Impelled by gravitation it falls in an absolutely straight line to earth, along the dotted line, parallel at every moment with the tower itself. They have measured its movement and found the line absolutely straight.

Meanwhile, in the bottom panel, we have been making observations of the falling ball from our position out in space.

As the ball is falling the earth revolves short distance from right to left, and the tower with it. So also does the ball—falling in a perfectly straight line with relation to the tower—and for this very reason, that it does tend to follow the tower and fall in a straight line with relation to it, the ball falls in a curved line with relation to our instruments out in space!

Study the dotted lines! It's amazing, but it's true! So this is relativity!

And what Professor Einstein has done is to apply this principle of relativity to the problems of physics, astronomy and higher mathematics.

He tells you that there may be a conceivable condition in which two and two do not make four—in which a straight line may not be the shortest distance between two points—in which two sides of a triangle may not be longer than its third side!

To explain this, he supposes a "fourth dimension" and "curved space." Do not be afraid of the phrases. You know what the three dimensions are—length, width and thickness. And you know what space is as conceived in these three dimensions. Einstein's contention is that space itself may be "curved" or "bent" on some gigantic scale, so that a line which travels "straight" by Euclidean geometry for a distance approaching infinity might eventually come back to the point from which it originally set out.

Still more extraordinary are Einstein's conclusions about the speed of light. All scientists know that light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second. Einstein's theory, according to some exponents, presents the amazing supposition that a ray of light will travel past an object which is itself moving rapidly either toward or away from it at exactly the same rate it would pass it if the object were standing still.

The large black-and-white drawing on this page illustrates this idea. It represents an immense railroad bridge stretching for billions of miles through infinite space. On it is an electric train speeding toward the reader at 1,000 miles per second. At each end of the train are two mirror reflectors, facing each other.

Fastened to the bridge is a searchlight. As the front end of the train passes the searchlight, the searchlight sends back a ray of light which strikes the rear mirror of the moving train. This rear mirror then throws the light forward to the front mirror. The front mirror, being on the moving train, is speeding away from the ray of light which is chasing it. You would expect that the reflected ray of light—the first flash which darted from the rear mirror the instant the searchlight first struck it—would, in order to reach the front mirror, have to travel the million-mile length of the train, PLUS the distance which the front mirror has been carried by the moving train during the time light takes to catch it. In other words, you would suppose, by the rules of physics, the ray would have to travel farther, and, therefore, have to take a longer time, because of the train's movement, than if the train had been standing still. But Einstein's theory, and certain actual experiments, seem to prove that the ray of light would take exactly the same time to make the journey as if the train were standing still!

From this the extraordinary idea is deduced that "the speed of light between two bodies is not affected by the movements of either body." In other words, two planets may be moving toward each other or away from each other at an enormous rate of speed, yet the time it takes for light to travel between them is the same as if they were both standing still!

Is the Einstein theory true? Nobody knows. He doesn't know himself. But the world's greatest astronomers and mathematicians have discovered that it seems to work practically in certain cases, and therefore they believe it may be true and regard Einstein as one of the world's greatest living men.

At the Garden Fête

by
Lady Duff-Gordon



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By LADY DUFF-GORDON
(*"Lucile"*)

WHO does not welcome the garden fête with its beautiful women, soft, dreamy music carried on the summer breeze across green lawns, clinking tea glasses and the low lull of conversation?

To-day, my friends, I am showing you two of my favorite fête frocks, and an old-time chapeau de jardin. I have taken from all countries lovely, mellow laces, soft silks, exquisite embroideries and delicate blossoms and combined their charms to make you appear like a beautiful flower at the garden fête.

My charming friend with the parasol realizes the effect that detail lends one's costume. Her gown, of fine net, luxuriously embroidered, is favored with bands of satin to bouffant the hips. The split wing sleeves are bound at the edges. She wears a short slip, which may be seen at the ankles; but modestly drops the outer net skirt to the instep. The corsage spreads itself across the bodice.

The parasol which she so languidly carries is dainty. It is of quaintly frilled silk, in a cleverly contrasting shade. But the chapeau! Is it not fascinating with its artful loop of net and its becoming lace brim? She straps her feet in brocaded satin and goes forth to conquer—who knows what?

I have selected rare lace, beaded in pearls and bound in satin, for my other model. This lovely garden frock is used over a soft slip with tinted bodice. Are not the sleeves graceful? Notice the long lines sketched by the pointed overdresses. The drooping hat is indeed a fitting complement to this dainty gown, with its con-
cealing coquetry.

Now, I must tell you a little about the leghorn garden hat I have illustrated. It binds its broad brim with becoming velvet and adds a few gorgeous roses at the top to dent the brim at the right. So reasonable, don't you think, for the garden fête of mid-summer?



FASHIONS :- Sheer Fabrics, Crepes And Cretonnes Make Wardrobe As Smart As It's French

This season many of the newest fabrics borrow their patterns either from the original Indian prints or from the hand blocked lines made in the little French village of Jouy, and the toiles de Jouy themselves, which have remained among the important fabrics of France, play a considerable role in smart costumes.

In the older days the toiles de Jouy had as important a part in decoration as they had in costume, and many a Parisienne of today cherishes the memory of a room of her childhood's day, perhaps in a grandmother's country home, where she awoke to see the floods of morning sunshine falling on hangings of clear-toned linens across which marvelous birds spread gorgeous wings among flowers as fresh as if they had just been gathered in the garden. She remembers, perhaps, that in that ancestral house rooms were designated as "the room of the doves," "the Don Quixote room," or "the room of the loves." Today these familiar motifs are found in bits of decoration on a serge frock or a silk cape.

The summer mode thus makes of toiles de Jouy a trimming both for faille and for hot weather frocks, in which it is often combined with a heavy tulle matching the background of the linen. It is gay, pretty, and of a charming novelty, affording a pleasant variation from the too familiar embroideries. It is not used in large masses, but in decorative bits at the bottom of a jacket to make a basque, to trim a sleeve, or to make the top of a soft, low giraffe. Since the fabric is hardly supple enough for the frocks of the present mode, it is combined with panels of tulle which, as the skirt sways, reveals a

brodered with beads is worn low on the hips and fastened with a buckle of strass or a real jewel set on a cockade of black velvet. It is a bizarre idea this of wearing real jewels or a twist of diamonds with a wash frock. But it is true, of course, that a wash frock has come to be more or less a figure of speech.

Naturally, one does not send to the laundress of some summer watering place frocks which cost a small fortune by reason of the magnificence of the foundation over which they are worn. In some of these frocks, however, the outer frock of organdie or muslin may be detached from its foundation.

It was noted last winter that lingerie was becoming more and more nearly invisible in the flimsiness of texture. Chantilly lace continues to play an important part there, in spite of the lightness in summer fabrics. This lightness of the underwear is the more daring, since all these fabrics, whether of silk or silver lame, are very light and leave the silhouette distinctly perceptible through them.

Black is most becoming to the woman of years and weight, and in this afternoon gown of crepe de chine the cape, which hangs below the waistline, will conceal the lines of a back no longer slender. In Paris these capes enjoy an extraordinary success, rivaling the sport jackets which differ in color and fabric from the frocks with which they are worn. A crisp organdie frock for sultry summer afternoons at home or at the country club is made in one of the season's most delightful colors, citron yellow, and combined with larkspur blue grosgrain ribbon and dainty fluted trills, it makes a charming ad-

dition to one's wardrobe. The summer season lays special stress upon the prominent role played by the various types of sports clothes. Bathing dress, which is practical as well as smart is worthy the most discriminating selection. One chic bathing frock is developed in taffeta and checked silk gingham. The knickerbockers button snugly just above the knees, and the skirt is full enough to be attractive without detracting from the freedom of the wearer.

Once more does the summer frock rely on simplicity of line for its smartness. A model which would be excellent for the young girl from 10 to 16 is most practical for tennis, golf and all the innumerable activities of energetic youth. Exceedingly smart in plain and checked Japanese crepe, of which there are so many delightful colors, including a combination of blue and gray. It would be equally successful in plain white gingham combined with red and white checked gingham.

For the girl from 10 to 16 years the question of appropriate party and afternoon dresses is an important one. Nothing is more fatal to youthful charm than overdressing on any occasion. The young girl may have as many or as few frocks as her mother pleases, but they should all be made with that simplicity which in itself constitutes chic. A charming afternoon frock is of flowered English chintz, with tiny clusters of old fashioned flowers of a deep cream background. The wide monk's collar and bell cuffs are of butter colored organdie trimmed with rows of narrow ribbon in the shades of the fabric.

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playing in real earnest anyway, so she went into the other room and began playing "Klondike" on the piano. Mr. Frisbie had won \$3 and his wife had pinched it. Twenty cents at a clip, until he was down to one blue and two whites and so sore than he refused to speak to any one.

The Jinkins Duo had their heads together every play. By trading cards and building up hands they succeeded in stinging the expert about three times out of four.

In the final round of Roodies, preceding the Dutch Lunch, Mrs. Jinkins held up a Tray and a Nine and filled, and that was when Gillespie for-

got he was a Gentleman and used some of the Language that he learned at a Club. Mrs. Jinkins got on the High Horse and cashed in. She picked out the right moment, because she had \$15.50 in Velvet thrown up in front of her. Gillespie had Tabs against all the others, but they went right in to help out with the Music and left him there to Dig. Mrs. Jinkins said it didn't seem right to take all that Money, but she got away with it, just the same.

Mr. Gillespie still has the Tabs. MORAL: In a Family Poker Game the only Man who invariably gets Stung is the Banker.

The Fable Of The Lonesome Trolley Riders

By George Ade

ONCE there were three Young Married Couples that used to bunch up on an Evening, so as to have some one else to look at once in a while.

They lived out near the end of the Line and were acting as Deceys for a new Sub-division. It was a long Ride down to the Center of Town, and nothing doing after one arrived there. So these Honey-mooners, who lately had come out of the Trance and settled down to plain Housekeeping, had to organise a little Set of their own.

They played Ping-Pong until it became a Misdemeanor, and then Mrs. Frisbie organised a Reading Circle at which Works were read aloud and discussed. The Men were not very strong for that form of Revelry, so Mrs. Gillespie started in to revive some of the lively Games she had learned at Boarding School.

She had them doing Charades, also Cross Questions and Daffy Answers and another peculiarly exciting form of lark in which everyone wrote something on a piece of Paper and dropped it in a Hat.

These Imitation Pastimes are not calculated to keep a Man up after 10 p.m., especially if he has been accustomed to playing the Ponies, and doubling up on the First Eighteen. In a little while the Suburban Sextette arrived at the end of the String. Jack-Straws and Indoor Croquet no longer thrilled them.

Six-handed Whist seemed to be out of the Question, so Mr. Frisbie, who had been an Indian before he did the Matrimonial Stunt, timidly suggested that Draw was about the only Game that would keep the Blood in Circulation six nights out of every Week. Mrs. Jinkins laid back on the Proposition because she was the Soprano in a Church Choir and did not wish to start any Talk.

Mrs. Frisbie and Mr. Gillespie assured her that Ten-cent Limit was not Gambling, because it was played merely for Fun, and that very often one would play all Evening and lose only a Dollar or so, or perhaps come out Even.

So the Gillespies gave a poker party. All of the leaves were taken out of the dining room table and Mr. Gillespie had six stacks all counted out when they sat down. The chips were two Kopecks per stack and Mr. Gillespie said it was not necessary to show any money on the table. The minute that he started in to bank on this basis, he was lower.

Mrs. Jinkins sat next to her husband so that he could look at her hand every time and tell her what to do. It re-

quired fifteen minutes to explain the values of the blues and reds and the significance of the buck, and then there was a grand getaway.

Mr. Gillespie requested that there be no talking and his wife said she had just one more question to ask—did a flush mean all of one color? Then he asked her if she had ever been to night school and she gave him the Bessemer Eye and there was a painful silence, broken only by Mrs. Frisbie, who laid down and asked if four, five, six, seven, eight meant anything.

At which everybody else ducked and she pulled in a white bean and her husband told her she ought to go back to Jack Straw; but she said she didn't care, she won 5 cents. He told her to boost the ante whenever she had a pat hand.

During the next Shuffle Mrs. Jinkins yawned and said she did not think Poker was much Fun. After she had her Hand, she showed it to her Husband. He took one look at it and dropped out.

Mr. Gillespie allowed that Hoyle did not say anything about Partners in Power. When Mrs. Jinkins bunched up three Bulls and bumped him for Eighty Cents, he made several other low Cracks about everyone playing his or her own Hand.

It was evident that Mr. Frisbie and Mr. Gillespie were the only two who were up on the Game.

They should have connected with all the Coins, only the Jinkins Family began to ring in Miracles on them.

One time Mrs. Jinkins drew three and filled a rosy Flush. Mr. Gillespie was in with three Vamps and Mrs. Frisbie had an elegant Full House and six Cards held up. They fed in the Checks until Mrs. Gillespie kicked and said it began to look like real Gambling, and then there was a Show Down.

Mrs. Frisbie seemed to be all the Money until they counted her Cards on her, and then she told her to back out. She said she was willing to throw away one Card, but it didn't go.

Mrs. Jinkins took the Pot and made so much Noise about it that Mr. Gillespie began to act peevish. Mrs. Frisbie, being Flat, swiped one-half of what Mr. Frisbie had and never let on.

Then Mr. Gillespie mistook a Fourpot for a Seven and was cleaned by the Jinkins Combination, so she dug into the Bank and took what was needed.

About 10:30 Mrs. Gillespie, who had tapped the Bank for seven large, iron smackers and played them in regardless, said, Oh, pshaw! they were not

playing in real earnest anyway, so she went into the other room and began playing "Klondike" on the piano. Mr. Frisbie had won \$3 and his wife had pinched it. Twenty cents at a clip, until he was down to one blue and two whites and so sore than he refused to speak to any one.

The Jinkins Duo had their heads together every play. By trading cards and building up hands they succeeded in stinging the expert about three times out of four.

In the final round of Roodies, preceding the Dutch Lunch, Mrs. Jinkins held up a Tray and a Nine and filled, and that was when Gillespie for-

got he was a Gentleman and used some of the Language that he learned at a Club. Mrs. Jinkins got on the High Horse and cashed in. She picked out the right moment, because she had \$15.50 in Velvet thrown up in front of her. Gillespie had Tabs against all the others, but they went right in to help out with the Music and left him there to Dig. Mrs. Jinkins said it didn't seem right to take all that Money, but she got away with it, just the same.

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at the Closing of School. Character Building. The Door to Success is Labelled Push.

Our pastor as a leader. Life is What We Make It. Address Presenting a Watch to the Teacher (a gift from the pupils). Why I Am a Republican. Address at Reception to Our Pastor.

From that little list alone a person should be able to select a subject that would knock them out of their seats, but without seeming like I was bragging it looks to me like I have hit on an improvement on the Harrisburg people's plan which will make me a leader in the community a whole lot quicker than if I was to go ahead and use the speeches like they were intended to be used.

My Ideal is instead of making a speech which is suppose to be appropriate to the occasion, why I would take the book along with me to whatever function was coming off and when they called on me for a speech why I would open the book at random and the first speech I opened to would be the one I would read regardless of what the subject was or what kind of a audience I was talking to.

This would make the speeches extra comical and after I had tore off a couple of them at different functions, why when the druggist and butcher was asked where I live they would have to say, "On you mean that funny speech maker."

Like for inst. they's a speech in the collection called Knight Templars Past and Present. Well suppose I was asked to address the Knights of Columbus and happened to turn to that speech why before I had said more than a few 100 wd. the house would be in a uproar. Or suppose they was a recitation to our pastor and they called on me for a talk and I should get up and read them "Address Presenting a Gold

HOW TO "GROW" A NEW COMPLEXION

These are the days of "hushtime" in a week we see and do more than our grandmothers did in a year. We are gradually turning nature to be our servant; we use her great forces against herself. We have conquered sea and sky, now our doctors are fighting not only disease, but old age. There is talk of rejuvenating human beings by the injection of animal glands, but as yet, only the few can avail themselves of the treatment.

There is, however, one secret of perpetual youth that is in the reach of everyone. Scientists now realize that the only way of keeping the skin young and fresh is to examine Nature's methods and to find some way of imitating her.

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY. In order to explain the new method of keeping the complexion perpetually youthful, one must understand something of the nature of the skin. A baby's skin is always clear and smooth because the outer layer is always invisibly peeling off, and new layers are forming just as fast underneath, so that the exposed skin is always fresh, uncrinkled and "new."

For the first few years of our lives, this peeling is a purely natural process, but as we grow older, we gradually lose the power of throwing off our old soiled outer skins, so that our complexions become lined and yellow, and the new skin has no chance to show itself.

A few years ago, a scientific chemist realized that a little-known substance called mercuric wax, was exactly what was needed to "keep nature up to the mark." It appears that this substance, which is now universally obtainable, gently and painlessly assists nature in throwing off the soiled outer cuticle. The skin is thus perpetually renewed, and a clear youthful complexion can be preserved to any age. (Adv.)

Enclosed along with the letter they was a list of the 100 speeches which you can buy for a \$5.00 spot and this collection is what appeals to me the most as the letter practically promises that if you get a hold of these 100 speeches you will be a leader in your community and when a person is a leader in their community, why if the people in the drug store and butcher shop say they ain't never heard of you they make a monkey out of themselves not you.

A few of the subjects included among the 100 which it looks like they would be useful before a audience of Great Neckers is as follows:

Address Presenting a Gold Watch or Traveling Bag. Grit, and What It Will Do. Teacher's Farewell Address

Watch or Traveling Bag. Our pastor would think he was going to get one or the other and the laugh would be at his expenses.

It might happen that I would open to "Why I Am a Republican" at a banquet in Tammany Hall. Or suppose the occasion was commencement exercises. Instead of giving them the speech called "Graduation a Beginning, Not an Ending," I might open to the one called "Address to a Departing Foreman."

Or if I was called on at a gathering of glee clubs, instead of giving them the "Welcome Address at a Singing convention" I might happen to surprise them with "Resolved, that Dependent Mothers Should Be Supported at the Expense of the Public."

About the most comical one of all however would be if I was asked to talk before a convention of farmers and the speech I opened to would happen to be "A College Education is a Greater Asset Than a 50 Acre Farm."

The Harrisburg people advertise in their letter that any of the speeches can be delivered anywhere without giving offense to nobody, but Roosevelt, Wilson, Chauncey Depew or no one else ever made a name for themselves as a speech maker by not offending nobody and the way I would work it, I would offend as many different people as possible.

Only I wouldn't go too far as I would rather remain obscure like at present than be a leader in the community and nobody but my widow to brag about it. Long's Island.

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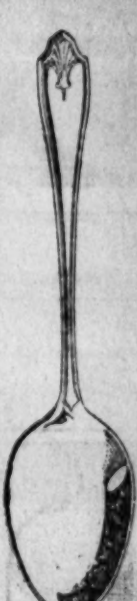
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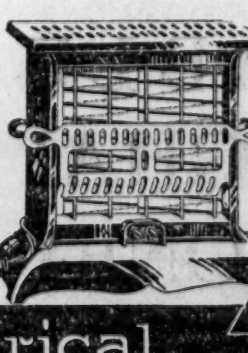
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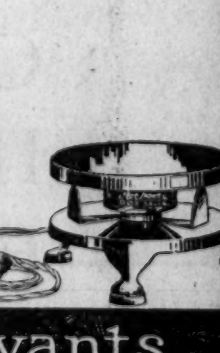
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1922

Motor Car Unhurt By Submersion Of 19 Hours

A very interesting account of an unavoidable wetting received by a motor car together with its successful operation immediately afterwards, was given in a recent letter to the South African Chevrolet distributor from Messrs. Lowenstein and Moffett, of Ladybrand, Orange Free State.

The firm mentioned that a Chevrolet in operation between Ladybrand and Thaba Nchu in the course of which ran the car was compelled to ford the Leeuw river.

On the particular occasion mentioned by Messrs. Lowenstein and Moffett in their letter, torrential rains had just fallen, and the Leeuw River was in a state of flood.

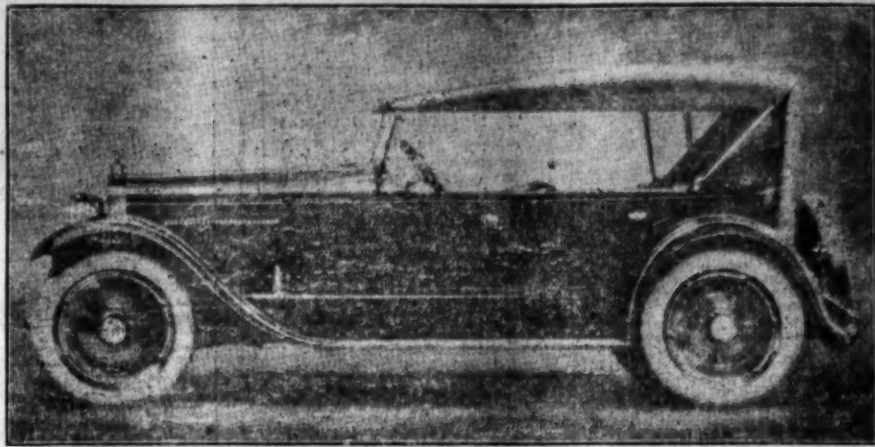
The driver decided to take a sporting chance and try to cross the river with his car, despite its greatly risen condition. In the middle of the stream a swift current seized the car in its grasp and toppled it over sideways, carrying it rapidly down-stream.

Barely escaping being drowned, the driver and passengers swam and waded ashore. On returning to the stream the following day, it was found that the Chevrolet had been carried altogether about 80 yards down-stream, where its course had been stopped by a dam.

In the deep water before the dam, the Chevrolet had lain submerged completely for 19 hours. When the car was found, it was lying upside down on the bottom and a span of oxen was required to haul it out.

A close examination being made it was found that due to the long submersion, the following parts were full of mud and water: self-starter, petrol tank, contact-breaker, battery, gear-box, carburetor, magneto (inside cover), oil-tray, generator, and

Here's The New Packard Single-Six, First To Arrive In Shanghai



THIS is the new Packard Single-Six Sport Model for four passengers. The first two to arrive in Shanghai were unpacked Friday by Messrs. Honigsberg and Co.

engine. There was no water in the differential.

The following is quoted from Messrs. Lowenstein and Moffett's letter:

"After draining water out of engine, and cleaning the sparking-plugs and the magneto (only partly), the engine was refilled with oil, and the tank with petrol; and the engine started with the crank as the battery was choked with mud and so not working. The engine ran freely, and the car was driven back to town, a distance of nearly 18 miles, the road passing over a fairly steep hill, which it took easily on second gear.

"On arrival the car was entirely dismantled, cleaned and dried, and is now in as perfect running order as when new. The above may sound exaggerated, but we can assure you it is quite true."

Incidents such as this one are usually valuable as demonstrating the durability and rugged construction that are characteristic of the light, economical type of motor car being built by American automobile manufacturers today.

Newmark Resigns From General Motors

J. H. Newmark for thirteen years associated with General Motors companies in a sales and advertising capacity, has resigned to join Durant Motors. Newmark is one of the oldest men in point of service to leave the organization, having worked under every president since the inception of the big company.

Mr. Newmark entered General Motors via Olds Motors Works

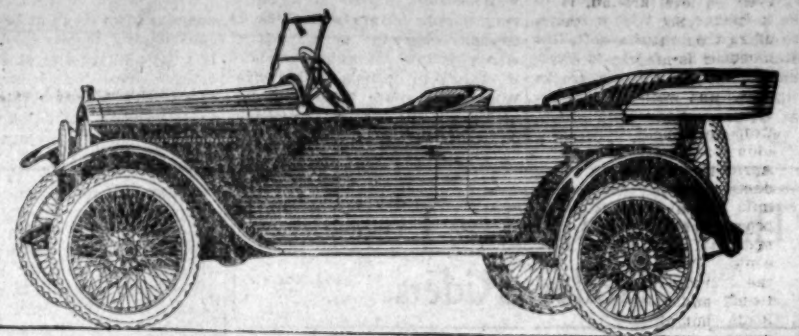
where he spent one year, which was followed with a six-year association at Oakland Motor Company, then for more than five years was located at the executive offices of the Chevrolet Motor Company, New York City. When the Advisory Staff of General Motors Corporation was organized a year ago, Newmark was wired to become a member of the sales, advertising and service section, of which Norval A. Hawkins is the director, and has served with him since he moved to Detroit from New York about a year ago.

In rejoining W. C. Durant, the former president of General Motors, Newmark once more will be associated with the man who is responsible in such a big way for the development and growth of the industry which has revolutionized the transportation methods of thousands of years in the short space of two decades.



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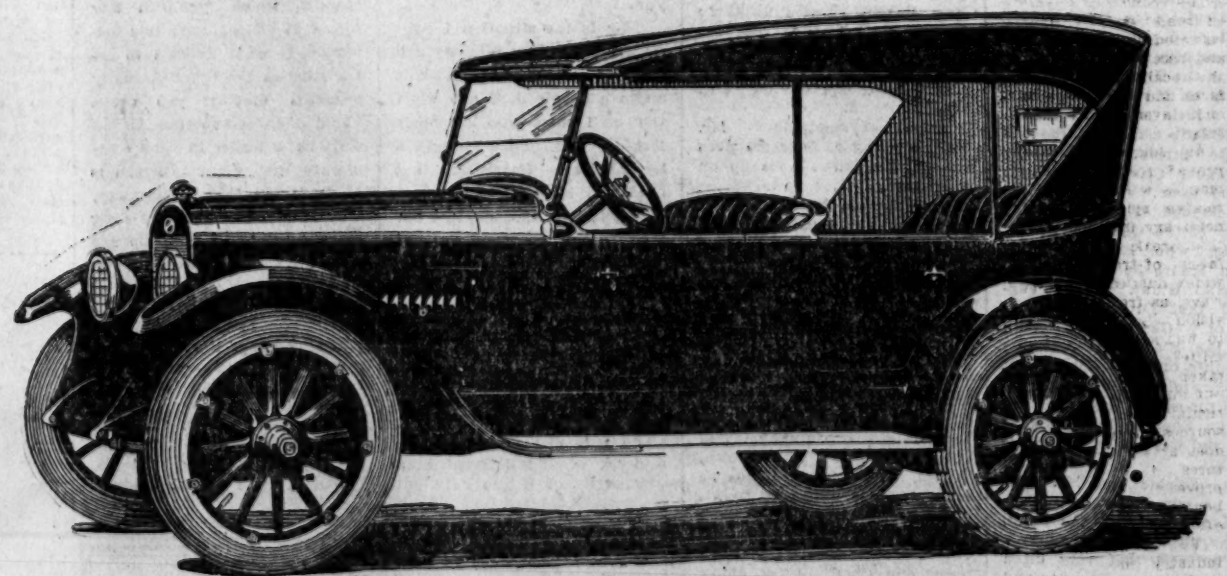
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Why Good Roads?

Four Reasons For Carrying On Highway Improvements

BY A. W. CAMPBELL
(Commissioner of Highways for the Dominion of Canada)

Good roads are desirable for four distinct reasons, which may be called social, business, pleasure and national reasons.

The social reasons for general road improvements appeal more particularly to our country citizens. All farmers and their wives know better than any other class what had roads mean to themselves and their families, particularly in the social aspects of rural life. In this respect, the conditions of the roads color their very existence. Farmers' locals, clubs and circles flourish when the weather and the roads are propitious. So, too, school and barometer reads "fine," or "muddy." Social amenities and community movements generally are promoted by good roads and the modern road vehicle, and the results are reflected usually in the tone of the centers served by improved roads, and in the evidences of public co-operation and mutual understanding.

The business reasons for improving the roads are still more numerous. The costs of hauling over the common roads depend upon the resistances offered by road surfaces and grades. If the surfaces are soft and yielding the amount of tractive effort required of automotive vehicles, even on level ground, is relatively high. So, too, if the amount of rise on the road to be surmounted is much over 200 feet to a mile, the tractive force necessary, and consequently the costs of operation, are prohibitive. Crop correspondents of the Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture report that the reduction in the cost per ton per mile of hauling first over unimproved earth roads, and then over macadam roads, amounts to 12 cents. This is due, not alone to the increased pulling capacity of teams and therefore the sizes of loads, but also to longer hauling distance made possible by the improved type of road.

Any marketer knows that bad roads restrict the choice of both place and time of marketing. Many farmers have had to sell and also to buy in the closest market, knowing that they were pocketing losses on both transactions, because they were unable to take the time to make the longer haul.

Another economic effect of improved roads may be observed in the environs of any large town. The character of the agricultural activity usually changes, and the area of the change depends upon the condition of the various arterial roads leading into their hearts of business activity. Farming operations become more diversified, and the production of more high-priced, perishable food-stuffs, including milk and butter, for direct consumption, becomes more popular. Much fruit and waxy loads of potatoes and vegetables have simply gone to rot, when demand for these products was general, because the roads were too bad to warrant producers in taking the time and trouble to transport them to market. Good roads, therefore, tend very strongly toward widening areas of supply and distribution, the stabilizing of current prices and toward reduction in living costs.

The economic phases of improved road conditions are usually reflected in higher prices asked and received for farm property in the localities served by hard surfaces and low grades on the common avenues of their business travel.

As sources of enjoyment, improved roads permit the townsman as well as the countryman to receive splendid returns for the necessary investment. The smiles that break out and recur on the faces of travellers over smooth, wide, dustless stretches of highway, as fresh scenes unroll to the vision, should be partial payments to financially harassed road committees. In fact, when count is taken of the immense sums paid out annually by townspeople, particularly for "movies" and other sources of temporary pleasure, it does appear that large expenditures are justified in building improved highways for the single benefit from pleasure riding to all citizens.

The establishment of a new industry may be regarded as a general or national benefit. There are, for example, at least two industries of recent development in Canada, the success of which depends upon the improved conditions of our roads. These are: The automotive production and sales industry and the tourist industry. The former has, as a matter of fact, many dependent industries supplying parts in manufacture, accessories and in the repair of motor vehicles.

In 1922 the value of the products of Canadian manufacturers of automobiles, supplies and repairs amounted to \$137,420,351, produced in 2,503 establishments, 40 percent of which are in Ontario. The capital invested in automobile manufacturing plants in Ontario, numbering 15, amounted in 1920 to \$53,597,244. Two more in Quebec increase the total of such investment in Canada to

\$53,966,506. The wages paid to employees of these establishments in that year were \$10,688,657. The capital invested in automobile repair establishments, totaling \$19,943,913, is pretty generally distributed as between the different Provinces, averaging over \$2,000,000 for five Provinces other than Ontario. The phenomenal growth of labor and capital required to supply the demands of Canadians for automotive equipment is, in part, due to the forward-looking policy of authorities controlling the development of road systems, in the different Provinces. If each running motor vehicle is rated as worth \$1,000, the investment in rolling stock of this character in Canada amounts to \$460,000,000. And yet, unfortunately, our annual investment in improving the roads, over which this rolling stock is waiting to pass, is but a small fraction of this amount.

Motor Tours Of 9,000 Miles In U. S. Now

So popular has touring by motor car—especially transcontinental touring—become in the United States, that a firm has recently worked out a scheme for placing in service a fleet of Buick touring cars with the object of conducting motor tours on a commercial basis.

This firm—J. Raymond Wilson, Inc., 503 Fifth Avenue, New York City—believes that the man or woman who is interested in outdoor life, and is not lucky enough to possess a motor car of his or her own, will eagerly grasp this opportunity to traverse the picturesque territory between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States in a powerful and roomy motor car, and under the supervision and careful guidance of a professional driver and tour director.

The Wilson tour—as this commercialized motor trip is called—has been the subject of over 3 years of careful experimentation by its promoters. A careful survey of national highways was made, and spots of scenic interest have been included wherever possible in the final route schedule laid down for the trip. Especial attention was paid by J. Raymond Wilson, Inc. to the selection of a suitable motor vehicle for use on their tours. What was needed was a powerful, comfortable, absolutely dependable conveyance—one that would give the minimum of mechanical trouble, and would be as economical as possible of petrol and tires.

After a survey of the automotive field, the Wilson firm selected the Buick car as their transportation medium. The 10 seven-passenger Buick touring cars which will be placed in service by J. Raymond Wilson, Inc. are standard in every respect, except for the addition of special equipment such as waterproof luggage carriers and the like, for the comfort of the tourists.

The complete Wilson tour will last 64 days, will cover 9,000 miles, and will take in practically every major point of scenic and historical interest in the United States, including six national parks. Only 4 tourists will be put in each car, in addition to the tour director who acts as driver as well, the maximum of comfort thus being afforded. The total cost of transportation is \$850, hotel accommodations, meals and the like being paid for by the tourists themselves.

Autos Increase

Passenger car registration in the United States has doubled in the last ten years. Today 10,000,000 cars are registered, which is five sixths of all the world's automobiles. But faster still has been the increase in commercial car registration. The record is a more than 100 percent increase in this period.

Ten years ago there were 64,000 motor trucks. Today there are more than 1,000,000. Then there was one commercial car to seventy-five passenger cars but now there is one truck to eight passenger cars. Sixty percent of today's trucks are one-ton sizes or less, and one-half to two tons capacity.

Tire men estimate that the annual tire bill for commercial cars in the United States approximates \$175,000,000. This is on a basis of a 5,000,000 tire requirement. Sixty percent of these tires are pneumatic.

Production Grows

Detroit.—Continued evidence that the nation-wide demand for standard makes of motor cars is approaching record proportions is found in current production figures given out by General Motors.

In April the automobile and truck divisions of this corporation produced and sold approximately 40,000 units, and this total will undoubtedly be exceeded in May.

In the first four months of 1922 General Motors plants in the United States and Canada produced approximately 115,000 motor vehicles, which more than doubles their production for the corresponding period last year.

Heading the list in number of cars shipped is the Chevrolet, which is now pushing its production at a rate of 1,000 cars per day. The tremendous increase in the sales of this division is one of the outstanding developments in the automobile trade.

As indicating the wide range of buying demand it is interesting to note that even with its great new plants operating at capacity, Cadillac is unable to supply the demands of the trade. Cadillac production schedules for the balance of 1922 indicate the largest output ever attained by that division on any one year.

Buick, for years among the foremost producers, is operating at a rate of production 65 percent greater than last year and will undoubtedly reach a new high mark in May. Oldsmobile reports a retail demand exceeding their production, and Oakland

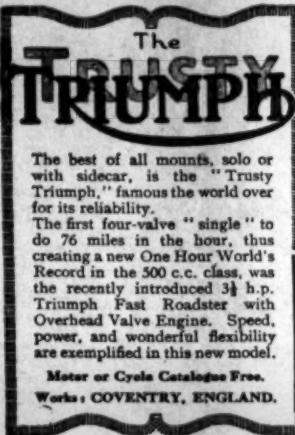
shipments for April were practically double the output for that month last year.

C. S. Mott, vice president of the corporation, interprets the large volume of sales as conclusive evidence of returning prosperity.

"As usual," said Mr. Mott, "the motor car industry is in the forefront of business revival. Current sales of motor cars produced by well-established companies are relatively greater than in many other important lines of business. This undoubtedly reflects the current requirements of returning prosperity, plus, what might be called a deferred market. We now have a demand which was accumulated during the period when many persons needing new cars deemed it prudent to postpone their purchases."

The best of all mounts, solo or with sidecar, is the "Triumph," famous the world over for its reliability. The first four-valve "single" to do 76 miles in the hour, thus creating a new One Hour World's Record in the 500 c.c. class, was the recently introduced 3½ h.p. Triumph Fast Roadster with Overhead Valve Engine. Speed, power, and wonderful flexibility are exemplified in this new model.

Motor or Cycle Catalogue Free. Works: COVENTRY, ENGLAND.



Batteries Need Some Attention

Low cost battery service is the very thing that every autoist is interested in. A local battery expert says three things are necessary—start with a standard make of battery, service it properly with frequent and regular testing and filling, guard against overheating due to overcharging.

These admonitions would appear simple enough and easy to follow but when one considers the fact that there are over two hundred kinds of storage batteries on the market, only eight or ten of which can reasonably be called standard

makes, that most people are extremely careless about giving any attention whatever to the battery,

on their car, and that fewer still know when they are overcharging their batteries, it is no wonder that

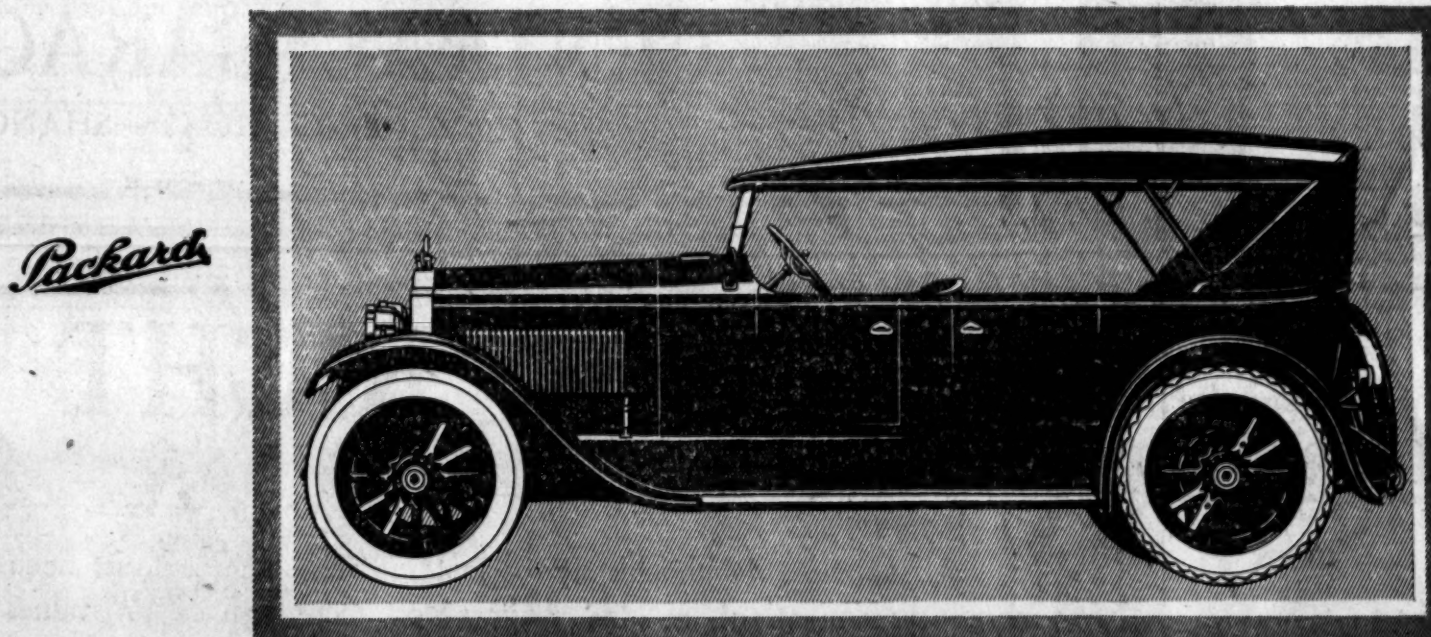
the manufacturers must maintain service stations all over the country.

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They bear the unmistakable stamp of that beauty of embellishment, and manufacturing precision, which has always been proverbial in Packard.

Packard has improved upon Packard—but, more deeply significant still, by a more complete mastery of its own superb resources, Packard has produced value without precedent.

The incomparable charm of these new Single-Six cars will make you eager for ownership—and the value they express will leave literally no choice but Packard.

The Packard Single-Six is recognized as a superior car, which performs in a superior way. Packard standardized service now insures an even lower cost of Packard upkeep.

Packard

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PEKING

SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

A Lesson In Tire Conservation

By P. W. Giocannini (H. S. Honigsberg & Co.)

Every stone-chip, piece of glass, bit of iron or tin, switch-point and the like inflicts cuts on the toughest tread when fairly hit by the tire. If even one of these is neglected, it may cost you thousands of tire miles.

A tread cut is very much like a wound on the sole of a runner's foot. If he runs with it, the pressure of his weight will extend the cut and make it gradually larger. Dirt and grit will be forced in, will be crushed into the flesh, and the wound will fester and spread infection until it is thoroughly cleaned and properly dressed. Then proper steps must be taken to let nature heal it up.

In a tread cut the results of inattention are very similar. The elastic tread rubber is constantly spread by the weight of the car and the shocks of the road, so that even a small cut in a new tire enlarges rapidly. At the same time dirt, sand, and even small stones are forced into the wound until they go entirely through the tread and into the carcass. Water, of course, also enters, further tread separation, and rots and weakens the fabric. Eventually a stone, or a bump in the pavement, hit at a fair speed, will bring a bad blowout. It may be so bad that both tube and casing may be damaged beyond repair.

Inspect your tires or have them inspected by a tire service station. Have all tread cuts taken care of promptly. If a good vulcaniser is not found in your locality, do the work yourself if the cuts are still fresh and not too large. Never try to repair an old cut without getting expert advice on it. If any tread separation or fabric rotting has set in, repairing the cut without paying attention to these conditions is the very worst thing you can do.

If you wish to repair new cuts yourself, follow carefully these directions: Take a clean rag on a tool or a stick and dip it into gasoline. Thoroughly scrub out the cut, making sure that all dirt and grit are removed. After scrubbing thoroughly, to make absolutely sure that nothing is imbedded in the rubber, clean vigorously a second time.

Open a can of cement, dip some

of it out with a flat smooth slinter of wood, and apply it thoroughly throughout the cut. Also spread the cement for a half inch around the cut on the outside of the tire. Apply at least two coatings and make sure that every portion of the cut is covered.

Let the first coat dry thoroughly before applying the second. When the second has also dried be ready to put in tire putty. Cleaning the cut and applying the cement as here directed are absolutely essential to a good repair. Without it not even the best of tire putty can long withstand the constant stretching of the tread and the hammering of the road when the tire is put back into service.

Open a can of tire putty, take out a quantity about twice as large as the cut would seem to require, and knead it between the palms of the hands until it comes free from the fingers and works into a ball.

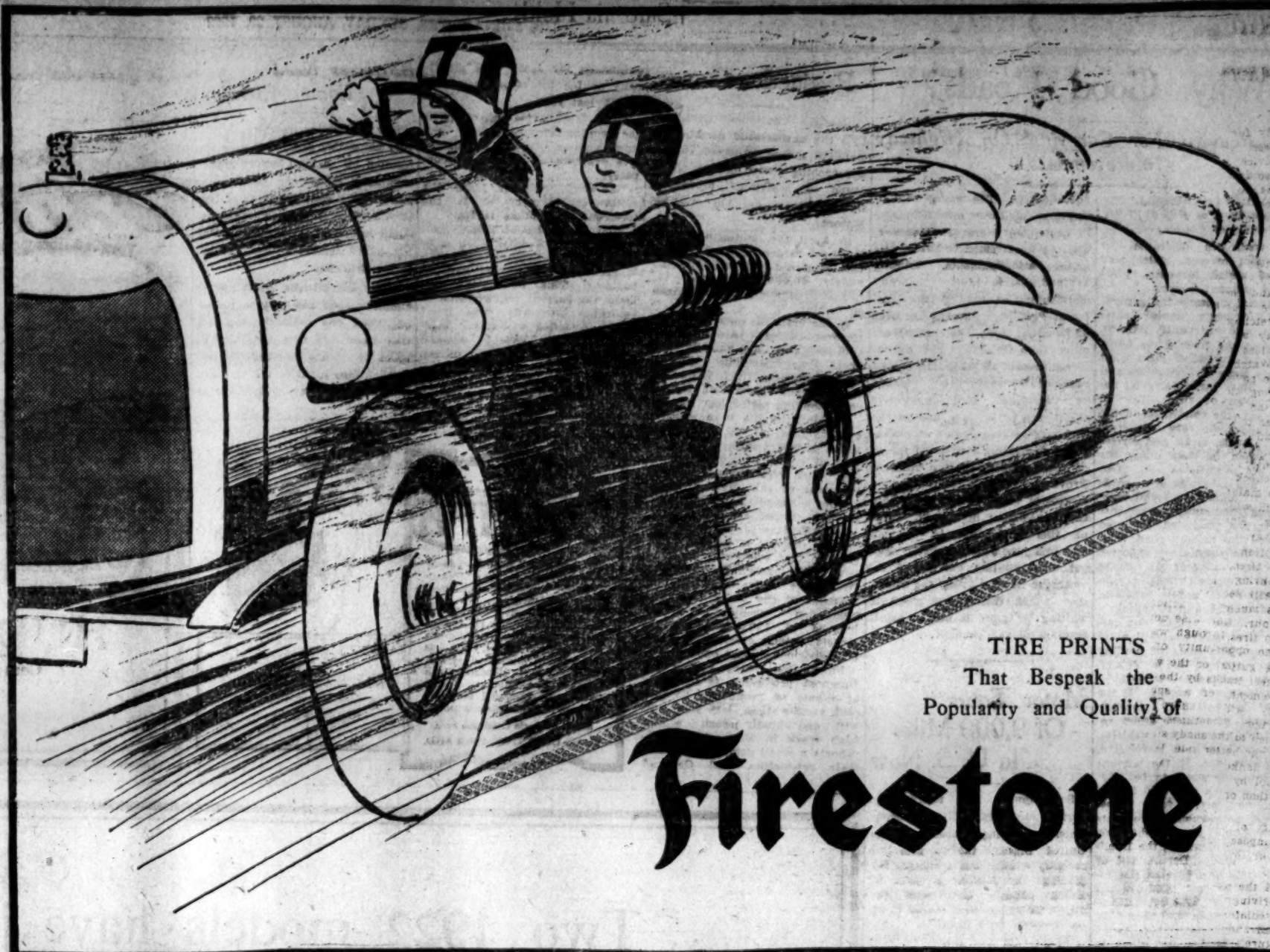
At first this may seem to be a very messy job because the putty is so sticky. In a couple of minutes, however, it begins to dry and will work clean from the fingers into a lump. It is then ready for use. The hands can be cleaned by rubbing them together briskly.

Then force the prepared wad of putty into the cut, ramming it down with the tool or with a screw driver so that it is crammed into every service of the cut. Use more than enough to fill.

Good tire putty will shrink in the cut when it is left to dry, so be sure that the putty sticks up above the face of the tread at least as high above as the cut is deep. Thus, if the cut is one-half an inch deep, the putty should stick up above the face of the tread for at least one-half an inch.

Let the repaired tire stand over night in order to allow the putty to "cure." Then trim off the repair with a sharp knife (first wetting the knife) until the hardened putty is everywhere flush with the face of the tire.

The tire is now again ready for use. The putty will stand wear fully as long as the rest of the tread.



TIRE PRINTS
That Bespeak the
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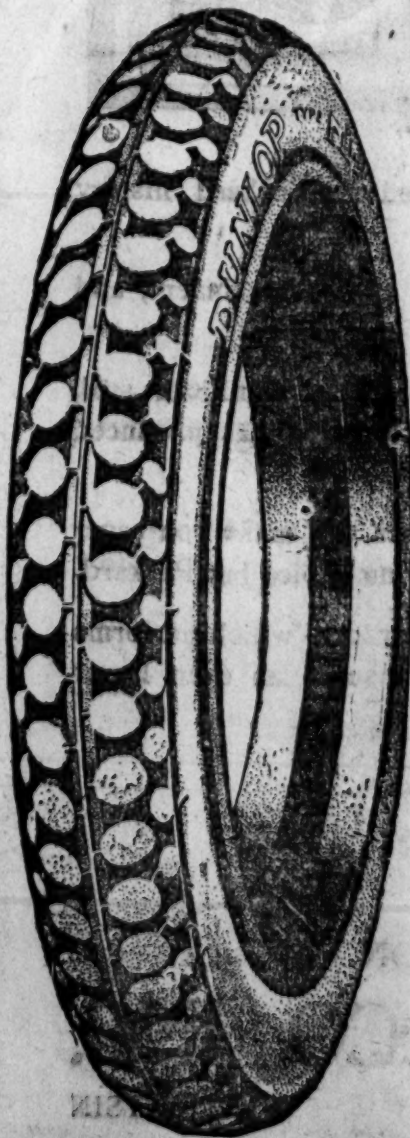
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Touring Without Trouble

Sound Advice On How To Avoid Difficulties On The Roads

Once ready for a tour there will doubtless come to mind a mass of advice to "hit a fair pace—not too fast—and stick to it." There is no doubt that the good average rate, never too hurried, feels in the most speedometer tape in a day. But what is a good average pace?

It is better to pick up to thirty-five or forty where it is reasonably safe, and then to feel that you can take your time on poor or risky stretches. High speed, however, may actually result in loss of time unless the car is well managed. Watch for crossings, breaks in the pavement and other facts requiring slackened speed. Engage the clutch well in advance so as to reduce headway gradually and without effort or strain; coast through if you can, perhaps gently braking as required, to check spring action. Endeavor to maintain an amount of momentum which will obviate gear shifting. Engage the clutch and glide away.

One objection to speed is the effect on the tires, usually heavily loaded in touring. The thoughtful driver will seek to alleviate tire heat as much as practicable on a long tour. One wise device is to run the tires through water; wherever the opportunity occurs. Frequently a gutter, or the water in heavy wheel tracks by the side of the pavement, or a sprinkled street will afford a cooling passage. Sometimes it is as easy to keep to the shady side of a road as to the hot side. Where pavement is flanked by dirt, the tires will cool by running in the dirt, rather than on the hard stone pavement.

The penalty of overheated tires may never impose itself until long after the tour, but an overheated engine—

For this the only sure cure is intelligent driving. The elements are a full radiator, test fan belt, sufficiently advanced spark, and a proper mixture. Keep the tires round to prevent undue drag. It is only logic to endeavor to generate heat as sparingly as possible. Therefore even during short stops, switch off the motor. Plenty of current for frequent starts is furnished by the steady driving in tour.

On unobstructed down slopes, stop the motor and coast, watching the breeze hustle the red line down. On excessively hot days it is not necessary to follow the truck practice of fastening up the sides of the hood. Simply wedge open the lower part of the hood at the rear, so as to spread the hood away from the body. This inconspicuous opening improves engine ventilation noticeably. Do not expect the radiator to work at full efficiency if license plate and emblems obstruct a large part of the cooling area.

Cool radiator—cool tires—and then next in cooling importance are the brakes, particularly in view of the popularity among tourists of the hilly northeastern and extreme western country.

On some of the western roads, the much advocated use of the engine as a brake is almost positively essential. Barring this extreme, however, most hills may be negotiated with the brakes alone, saving strain on the driving mechanism. Approach hills slowly, so as to avoid the necessity for considerable initial heating of the brakes in coming down to a safe speed. Never allow so much momentum to be gained, that a sharp application of the brake is required. Every minute or two, depending upon conditions, release one brake and apply the other to take advantage of the maximum cooling surface of the brakes. When using the hand brake do not set it; permit the lever to play back and forth in your grasp. This movement of your arm allows for the motion of the axle which might snap the brake rods if the hand lever were set.

Another unpleasantness of the morning take-off is the routine greasing and oiling. How much more logical to perform these tasks as you put up for the night, before the oil of the day's drive has been removed. You may be tired then, but the work will be no more distasteful than when it takes the edge off your freshness as you are eager to start in the morning.

Better yet it is not to let the routine work accumulate. Turn down a few grease cups or use your Atomite gun while having the gas tank filled. Do a little oiling when you are free during any interval of stopping. Have the crankcase drained—on a long tour—or open it yourself, during some meal hour, instead of standing about waiting for the old oil to run out. Make your hotel stops during the day at the nearest filling station—in small towns it easily works out that way.

Night driving, when the car seems to run more quietly, and bumps seem smoother, and the cool calm is refreshing, requires reasonable certainty as to road conditions, and well focused, full power headlights. Simple, but vital aids are clean headlight glasses and a clean windshield. The seemingly universal neglect in this respect is astonishing. A day's dust on glass noticeably decreases its clearness,

cutting down light, and tending to the condition of eyestrain which many tourists fear.

Replace the headlight bulbs if they have been in use for some time. It is possible that since you last replaced them improved lights have become available which are more powerful without consuming more current. Keep the old bulbs for emergency use; or buy some extra bulbs for that purpose. Twenty miles from a town without lights will make you appreciate that.

The bane of night driving, whatever its advantages, is the need for dimming on roads that are much frequented. An extremely comfortable dimming arrangement can be worked out with one of the "petcock wrenches" sold for Ford and other cars having petcocks on the crankcase. First obtain eighteen inches of "pipe-strap" at the hardware store. Pipe-strap is the perforated metal you see used to support suspended pipe.

At one end the length of pipe-strap is to be curled about the steering column, so that a bolt can be passed through two of the holes to clamp the pipe-strap to the steering post at the level of the light switch on the dash. On the petcock wrench pinch its jaws so that they will slip tightly over the turn-button or lever controlling the lights. The remaining length of pipe-strap is brought out to meet the petcock wrench, forming a support. Wire them together or bend the pipe-strap around the wrench, so that it remains free to turn. The effect is as though the lighting button were extended to reach many inches nearer the driver's hand.

The lights on the car also have an important daytime function. They should be burned to keep the battery from overcharging on long trips, unless you use a prodigious amount of current in starting. By burning some combination of spotlight, headlight and dimmers the ammeter needle can be brought down to a charging rate which you judge will just suffice to replenish what starting current is used. Once the battery is overcharged the damage is done. It does no good, as many motorists believe, to burn the lights while standing to "take out" some of the current.

With common good judgment the worst emergency the casual tourist need face is rain. The first call is for the curtains. They should be carried fastened together

Franklin Sets Up New Record

Syracuse, N. Y.—The largest number of Franklin cars ever to be dispatched to the New York Metropolitan district in a single day, aggregating sixty in number and having a retail value of \$160,000, was driven away from the Franklin factory on May 25. All the cars were placarded and attracted much attention all along the route. Practically every town in the Metropolitan district was represented in the driveway.

—all the curtains for one side of the car in one piece, in one curtain holder. It means less work, less confusion and consequently swifter protection.

Wet weather on paved roads means to drive cautiously despite all temptation. And on dirt roads even more so. It is safe to say that "getting stuck in the mud" is an almost entirely avoidable incident on the more commonly traveled roads. Too many cases are due to a blind hope that you will "get through all right." When a risky-looking mudhole looms, stop before you are in it. Consider how you are going to maneuver through. Step out if necessary and study the best rut to take, the most advisable speed to use. Remember that it is easiest by far to throw fence rails or planks or rocks into a hole before you are in it. Get into low speed or second gear and stay there, keeping an absolutely uniform pull on the wheels so far as possible. Should you become mired do not begin digging your grave by spinning the wheels or "rocking." Step out immediately and study the situation. Sometimes it is possible to reverse slightly, lay a chain before the spinning wheel and climb out that way. In a deeper hole a chain will usually do the work if wound tightly around the tire at one spot. The ends must be fastened securely to avoid catching the brake or other parts. Turn the wheels as slowly as possible without stalling, otherwise the chain will merely rip out more earth from under the wheels.

Hardly less disagreeable is fresh tar. Run eight or ten miles an hour in tar if you prize the finish of your car. Even that will not save the under sides of the fenders. Let this tar harden. It will anyway. Then some hot day, after the trip if you wish, allow the car to stand in the sun for hours, so that the fenders get the heat. The accumulated tar will drop off in chunks or can readily be pried off.

Sardinia Holds First Auto Race

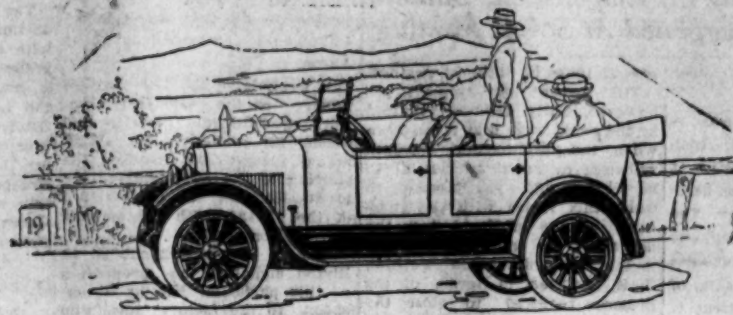
Sardinia has never figured prominently in motoring annals and probably few foreign motorists could state whether this island possesses roads suitable for motor cars or not. Thanks to the initiative of the Automobile Club of Turin, Sardinia celebrated its first automobile races a few weeks ago with an endurance test of 112 miles open to amateurs only, and a 310 mile speed contest, over a very difficult course, free to all.

The endurance test was won by M. Ceccherini on a 10-15 h.p. Fiat in 4 hours 55 seconds, followed by M. Garau on a similar Fiat, the others in order being G. Devoto on Lancia, D'Aquila on Fiat, D. Devoto on Fiat and Serra on an Ansaldo.

The high average speeds maintained in the open race notwithstanding the hilly and winding nature of the course which tested men and machines to the utmost, proved that Sardinian highways are really well surfaced. In the 1500 cc. class Dino Devoto on a 10-15 h.p. Fiat was first with an average of 39.7 miles an hour for the 310 miles, thus beating the winner in the 2000 cc. class, namely Plato on an Ansaldo, who averaged 37.2 miles an hour. Ceirano, with 2000 cc. Ceirano car, was the fastest irrespective of class distinctions, with an average of exactly 50 miles an hour.

The hill climb organized by the Automobile Club of Western Australia at Redhill, on the road from Midland to Toodyay, was open only to members of the Club driving their own cars, which had to be fitted with hood and windscreen, and have only the owner aboard. Awards were made on the formula: Power multiplied by Time, divided by Weight, and gave as winner Anderson on a 9.4 h.p. Fiat with 224 points less than his nearest competitor. American cars were particularly numerous in this event, among the makes being Oakland, Overland, Hudson, Essex, Hupmobile, Willys-Knight, Studebaker, Chevrolet and Dodge. The first five positions were as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Anderson on 9.4 h.p. Fiat. | 243 |
| 2. Poole on 18.5 h.p. Oakland | 187 |
| 3. Roach on 19 h.p. Essex | 780 |
| 4. Bayley on 19.4 h.p. Hupmobile | 757 |
| 5. Adams on 19.7 h.p. Willys-Knight | 829 |
- In the reserved class Miss Pope on a 19 h.p. Essex won first place with 737 points.



They called the Gobi Desert in the north of China "The Great Unconquerable."

That was before the Chinese Railway Commission set themselves the task of organizing a motor transport service across this tremendous stretch of rock-strewn waste.

The first step in the Commission's task was to find a suitable motor car—one that would combine to the maximum extent power, ruggedness and dependability.

It is a tribute to the careful and exhaustive research of the Chinese Railway Commission that the motor car they eventually chose, should be the one most fitted by design, stout construction and fine workmanship to carry the banner of civilization across the desolate Gobi plain that once had resounded to the hoofbeats of raiding Mongol hordes.

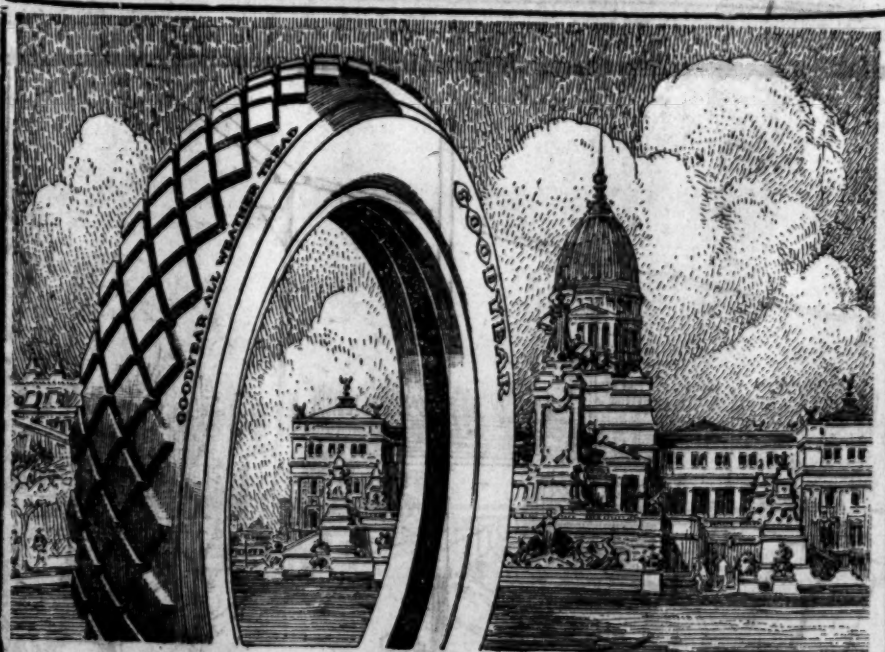
Once more Buick stamina triumphed over bitter obstacles; and the Gobi desert surrendered to twentieth century engineering skill.

Buick, as usual, was the pioneer.

Call For Demonstration

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

Peking—Tientsin—Shanghai



GOODYEAR CORD TIRES ARE NOW BETTER THAN EVER

Before you buy cord tires of any other make, be sure to compare them with Goodyear Cords. First of all, convince yourself that the tire you are offered is as large and contains as much material as a Goodyear Cord Tire. Goodyear Inch Size Cords are all made oversize. Our 3 1/2" Cord, for example, measures over 3 3/4". The 4" Tire measures nearly 4 1/4". The 4 1/2" measures about 5", and finally, the 5" Goodyear Cord is over 5 1/2".

If you are offered lower prices on any other cord tire, be sure to compare size and quality, and also bear in mind that Goodyear prices have been greatly reduced. Not even in pre-war times did Goodyear Cord Tires require so little investment.

Besides, Goodyear quality is higher than ever before, due to improvements made during the last year. Their tread have been greatly improved and new processes of manufacture entirely eliminate separation of the tread from the carcass of the tire.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company has built and sold more cord tires than any other tire manufacturer. Therefore, Goodyear has had more experience than any other tire manufacturer. You cannot afford to take chances with cord tires built with less experience, when you can buy Goodyear Cords at the present low prices.

GOODYEAR CORD TIRES

HUDFORD MOTORS

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H. S. HONIGSBERG AND CO., INC.

40 Bubbling Well Road

Engineers Discuss Oil Pumping Question

Importance Of Ring Fit Emphasised, Balance Vacuum Device Suggested At S.A.E. Meeting

(Extracts from paper by George A. Round, Vacuum Oil Co.)

Oil-pumping may be defined as the passing of oil into the combustion-chambers of an engine at a greater rate than it can be burned cleanly by the fuel charge. The results are spark-plug fouling and carbon deposits, or in the absence of these difficulties the rate of consumption may be sufficient to cause complaints from the owners on the oil cost. The amount of oil that can be burned without trouble in any engine depends somewhat on the oil character but chiefly on the load factor and the correctness of the mixture. For example, an engine in tractor service will burn cleanly a volume of oil that in passenger-car service would cause excessive carbon deposits quickly. Again it is often the case that the engine that carbonizes in city service will burn clean in touring.

Because of the influence of the load factor it is possible to use in the more severe classes of service a type of lubricant that, while desirable from the standpoint of lubrication value and high economy, would cause undesirable carbon deposits in engines operating under more moderate conditions. In cars having a high acceleration rate the engine load factor under normal conditions has become very small. With the rich mixtures commonly used conditions are most unfavorable for burning cleanly any oil passing the pistons. The type of engine is also prone to knock readily with slight carbon deposits due to the high compressions usually employed. Consequently, it has been necessary to reduce the oil consumption in such engines to a point that is undesirable low from the dilution standpoint.

To assure good lubrication and to offset the effects of dilution it is desirable that the crankcase oil be renewed at reasonably frequent intervals. This can be accomplished in two ways: by (a) periodic draining of the entire supply or (b) the frequent addition of fresh oil to replace that used. In cars that show a very low oil-consumption rate the first method should apply, but in spite of repeated instructions to the owner to drain the old oil frequently, he finds it such a disagreeable task that it is not done as often as it should be, and contamination of the oil to an excessive degree is the result. It is a fact, however, that in many engines the rate of oil consumption increases to an undesirable extent after a comparatively short period of service, and it is in the control of this that we are chiefly interested.

The amount of oil passing an engine piston in a given time depends upon the following principal factors: (a) the amount of oil thrown to the cylinders, (b) number of piston strokes, (c) the efficiency of the means for piston drainage, (d) the ring fit, (e) the oil viscosity and character and (f) the vacuum in the cylinder. In his paper presented at the Annual Meeting last January, Mr. Ricardo stated that he had been unable to find that the vacuum in the cylinder had any effect on oil-pumping. There is, however, some evidence to the contrary.

Proper piston-ring fit is one of the most important factors controlling oil consumption. When the rings fit correctly, the matters of clearance and provision for drainage become of minor importance. The chief points in regard to ring fit are the amount and uniformity of the tension of the ring and its clearance in the ring-groove. Experience has indicated that ring end clearance is of minor importance in controlling oil consumption.

Other factories being equal, the amount of oil consumed can be varied through a considerable range by changes in the ring pressure. This was clearly shown by some experiments on aircraft engines that were using too much oil. After fitting the bearings as closely as possible and cutting the pressures to a minimum, it was found that a 30-percent reduction in the oil consumption could be effected by reducing the end-clearence of the rings about one-third. It is interesting to note that this method was equally as effective as the other models of reducing the area. This is contrary to the common opinion but it was checked

several times in different engines. The amount of pressure, is, however, fairly definitely limited by the rapid wear that takes place when the ring tension becomes sufficient to cause all the oil to be scraped off. The pressure to cause this varies with the character of the lubricant and the nature of the cylinder and ring metals. A reasonable working limit, however, in terms of the pressure required to close the ring is approximately 2 lb. per inch of diameter for a ring of 1/4-in. width and the other sizes are in proportion. Uniformity of tension throughout the ring is of maximum importance, and many cases of oil-pumping have been traced to the lack of this, due to either defective rings or their being distorted during assembly.

As to the relative merits of narrow and wide rings in controlling consumption, for equal wall-thickness there seems to be no difference. Because of their lighter weight the narrow rings do not wear the ring-grooves as rapidly, a decided advantage in aluminum pistons and one that gives them preference from that standpoint. In cast-iron pistons, a wide ring gives excellent results once it has worn to a fit.

The fit of the rings in their grooves is of prime importance. Our experience indicates that in engines where the amount of oil thrown to the pistons is constant throughout the engine life, as with splash systems, the oil consumption increases directly with the increase in the ring-groove clearance. Therefore, unless the lubricating system and the pistons are designed so that a minimum quantity of oil reaches the piston-rings throughout the normal life of the engine, oil-pumping will increase as the rings wear loose in their grooves.

With cast-iron pistons and rings of moderate width, the wear is not particularly rapid, although in motor-truck work it becomes noticeable in less than a year of service as a general rule. With aluminum pistons the wear is much more rapid and unless the oil supply is controlled effectively by other means, excessive consumption results. To avoid this, the first step in the development of a quality product.

"The first tires were built on June 14, 1920, and since that date production has been continuous," said Mr. Blythe. "The factory has been in operation every day with the exception of the usual

Tire To Museum

On Thursday, June 8, at the Akron factory of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, powerful sirens announced by forty-five tremendous blasts the completion on that date of the 45,000,000th automobile tire at Akron.

A week later the Los Angeles factory of the Goodyear Company of California likewise had cause for jubilation, for Wednesday, June 14, marked the starting of the third year of the production and the manufacture of the 1,124,697th automobile tire in Los Angeles.

Factory Superintendent H. E. Blythe signalled the production of this particular tire by a luncheon to the factory men who actually participated in building the tire—L. C. Ranney, a tire builder, and William Fillion, a tire finisher, C. L. Young of the Goodyear Textile Mills represented that unit of the Goodyear factories at Los Angeles that fabricates cotton into the cord fabric used in building Goodyear tires.

Included as guests at the luncheon that did honor to the workmen who produced the tire were members of the Goodyear factory council, representatives of the sales organization, the administration department, and H. A. Price, manager of the Los Angeles branch.

In congratulating Messrs. Ranney, Fillion and Young on their particular participation in the building of this tire selected for Goodyear's museum, as a companion of the first tire built on June 14, 1920, and the 344,279th tire manufactured June 14, 1921, Mr. Blythe pictured to them the tremendous changes that have taken place at the old-time race track at Ascot Park, since the creation of the Goodyear plant, during 1919-20.

Mr. Blythe outlined the production history of the company and marked the successive steps that meant increased production value, showing by examples of representative tires of each year how the California factory is operating in line with Goodyear at Akron.

The cross-rib tread cord tire, the latest development of Goodyear, was exhibited also, with tire No. 1,124,697 and marks the very latest steps in the development of a quality product.

"The first tires were built on June 14, 1920, and since that date production has been continuous," said Mr. Blythe. "The factory has been in operation every day with the exception of the usual

semi-annual inventory interruptions.

"Today hundreds of skilled workmen like yourselves are employed in the tire factory and the cotton mill, and their product supplies not only Los Angeles and California, but the entire West.

The tire selected from the production of June 14 in company with the tires from the first day's production and the production of a year ago will be exhibited at the Los Angeles branch of the Goodyear Company and afterwards sent on a tour of the fifteen western branches of the Goodyear Company of California, and after trip will be on exhibition in the Goodyear booth at the Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

Motor Car's Future

What will be the most important development in the automobile industry in the future?

This question was answered by Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company, in a talk to service managers of the industry in Detroit.

He says that automobiles will be sold in the future upon service almost entirely.

"Owners are learning that the price of an automobile is not the first price at all, but the last cost," said Mr. Jordan.

"This service must be based upon fair parts prices established by the manufacturer; fair and uniform service charges established by the dealer and honest service rendered by every man who is allowed to put up a sign over a garage door. To accomplish this is the most important task before the automobile industry today.

"All trade associations now working toward the exposition of undesirable methods which help to break down the confidence of the public are doing more to help the automobile industry in the future than any other group.

"In the rapid development of the industry certain practices have grown up which have tended to destroy the confidence of the public in repair service stations. This must be corrected through the co-operative action of manufacturers, dealers and repair garage men.

"Every manufacturer is thinking about it. Every dealer knows the necessity for this action. Two owners are demanding it.

"Something must be done and will be done to command the complete confidence of the public in reputable dealer service stations."

A motorist should be as clever in backing a car as he is when driving forward.

Guaranteed Used Cars

The cream of the used cars of Shanghai are listed at the Auto Castle where any make of car may be had at bargain prices

Same of the cars now ready for delivery.

TOURING CARS

Studebaker 4	5	Pass. (latest model)
Hupmobile	5	" (used 7 months)
Liberty	5	" (run 5,000 miles)
Dodge	5	" (model 1921)
Buick 6	5	" (model 1921)
Buick 4	5	" (new model)
Chandler	7	" (model 1921)
Cadillac	7	" (run 7,500 miles)
Overland 90	5	" (A. I. condition)
Essex	5	" (model 1921)
De Dion	5	" (used 5 months)
Fiat	5	" (new model)
Citroen	5	" (model 1921)
Angus-Sanderson 5	"	" (model 1921)

ROADSTERS

Scripps-Booth 4	"	(big model)
Calcott	"	(run 8,000 m.)
Buick 6	"	(model 1920)
Dodge	"	(model 1920)
Maxwell	"	(fine condition)
Overland	"	(Country Club fine shape)

LIMOUSINES & SEDANS

Liberty	Limousine	(slightly used)
Overland 90	"	(latest model)
Hupmobile	"	(model 1920)
Studebaker 4	"	(special built)
Buick 6	"	(model 1920)
Chandler	Sedan	(model 1919)
Dodge	"	(home made body)
Buick 6	Coupe	(model 1920)

THE AUTO CASTLE

HEIMENDINGER BROS. 226-228 Avenue Joffre (opposite French Fire Station)

Phones. Manager's Office C. 401.

General Office C. 402

Lelands Quit Lincoln Forces

Detroit.—Little surprise was expressed in Detroit automotive circles over the announcement last month that Henry M. Leland, the "grand old man" of the automobile industry, one of the builders of the Liberty motor during the war, and his son, Wilfred, had "resigned" from the executive staff of the Lincoln Motor Company. Following the purchase of the Lincoln Company by Henry Ford, Leland was made president and Wilfred secretary. Neither of the Lelands owned any stock in the company after it was taken over by the Fords, being retained on a salary.

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General Repairing
Tires

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Drop in

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Agent
X. S. Policy
44 Kiangse Rd.



China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1922



BAD COACHING LOSES GAME TO FT. MILLS, 8-7

Bills Caught Cold Between 3rd
And Home After A
Real Triple

UNIQUE ARGUMENTS FAIR

Locals Lose Chance To Tie Up
Series With Visiting
Team

A bad piece of coaching which sent Freddie Bills galloping homeward after he had rapped out a beautiful triple to left field in the eighth inning of yesterday's game with Fort Mills, lost Shanghai its chance for a tied score against the visitors and possibly, after a few extra innings, a win, and an even break on the series, which this morning stands four games lost by Gallop's team to one won. The best Shanghai can do now on the six-game series is the short end at 2 games to four.

There were none on when Bills cracked the ball to right close to the foul line. The pill bounced over through a few fans seated on the lawn, hit the bamboo fence and rolled back into Lowe's hands. Bills was not past third when the ball was back to the infield on a fast relay. He hadn't a chance to score. Wood, coaching at third, waved the runner homeward. Bills was caught cold half way to the plate.

SOME ARGUMENT

Then an odd argument arose. Some local players advanced the plea that the ground rules, made especially for Friday's big game between Meiji and Fort Mills still held good, and that therefore Bills was entitled to a home. They overlooked the facts however that Friday's rules were made because of a record crowd surrounding the entire field, and were only to apply to a condition prevailing on that day; that no ground rules were made for yesterday's game because there was no need for them and that even had ground rules similar to Friday's been arranged for, (which they had not) a hit into a crowd would entitle the batter to three bases only.

Other players gave the blocked ball argument maintaining that one or more of their six or eight fans in right field had interfered with the ball, in spite of the fact that both umpires, as well as the Shanghai first base line coach and others in an excellent position, to see insisted that the ball was not touched by any of the few fans in right field. Shanghai looked bad in that argument.

Had Bills been stopped at third as he should have been (Wood may not have been to blame) He is quoted as having said that he waved the runner home on a sign from the bench. Shanghai would have had one more run at the end of the ninth, or a tied score at 8-8, and a good chance to win. Holliday got save immediately after the play on Aldinger's muff of a throw and Scott followed with a double.

TWAS GOOD WATCHING

The game yesterday was good to watch in spite of many things. That fact that a fast one through his legs in the third and Scott booted an easy pick up of a succeeding single putting soldier runners on third and second. A difficult infield out and a sacrifice fly put two runs to the visitors' credit. It was a bad start.

Maloney was working hard, with his slippery elm spit ball and held Ft. Mills scoreless for the next two frames. Bills counted one for Shanghai in the third on brave base running. He took first while Maloney was getting thrown out at second. He stole the middle sack and came home on a daring charge when Holliday singled over second. Kingman tied the score in the fourth. He singled through Ellis. Hopkins advanced him to second on a hit through first. Wall's Taps' Leaguer over third put Harry on third and Wilhoit's sacrifice fly to left let him in.

Shanghai took a 4-3 lead in the fifth. Bills singled. Holliday did not to center. Scott went safe on Brower's muff and Kingman walked, filling the bases. Everyone advanced a peg on a passed ball. Scott came in after a long play between home and third when Cummings dropped the final throw at the plate.

In the sixth Lowe hit one to right for a base, but Cy booted it

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE BY DOMINO

A Midsummer's Night's Madness

(A Play In 3 Acts)

Scene 1. The McManus Mansions (Mr. and Mrs. Jiggs are discovered. Mrs. Jiggs is reading a letter which the latter has just brought in. Jiggs is in his shirt sleeves. He is smoking a big cigar.)

Mrs. Jiggs—

List, Varlet! While I tell thee of

a note

I have received from one, a

general,

Whose name in Yang Tse-poo. He

doth invite

Both you and me, and daughter

Norah too,

To visit him in that world famed

Shanghai.

I shall accept, for truly I do see

That while at home, from day to

day, you do

That which doth shame me,

Villain, list to me.

When in Shanghai, the gem of

the Far East,

You must forget the common

friends you had;

You must forewear corn beef

and cabbage too;

Your taste for dancing with the

fapper type

Must disappear. This above all,

to me

And to thyself be true. Remember

Thou art one of Four Hundred

who did

Spring from those who faded on

these arid shores.

Long years ago.

Mr. Jiggs—

Ah, me! Must I forewear

The very things that make this

world some place?

Must I forewear the dainty

dash?

Of ginoclet and Dinty Moore?

This well

I must obey. No erring deeds I

do

While living with the General

Yang Tse-poo.

(Curtain)

Scene 2. The Reception Room

to Gen. Yang Tse-poo's House.

(Mr. and Mrs. Jiggs have arrived.)

They are discovered talking to the

General, a fine looking Chinaman

who speaks English, and his wife,

a returned student from the U.S.A.)

The General—

Welcome my friends to this our

humble home.

Off have we heard about you in

the Press.

And many times have longed to

look upon

Those classic features where

with Mister Jiggs

Has won the appro. of an entire

world.

(Curtain)

J.G.C. BOWLERS

BEAT WAYSIDE

RINKS, 114-101

The Wayside bowlers were at

home to the Juniors yesterday

when the latter registered their

second win of the season. The

game was remarkable for the

recovery made by Tomlinson's

rink. Down ten at tea time the skip

evidently spoke a few kind words

to his mates with the result that

his opponents were only allowed to

take one more point while Mr.

Tomlinson garnered twenty.

Both sides had absences and

the victory goes the Juniors

credit.

Teams and scores—

YANGTSEPOO

(1)

J. Tomlinson (skip), D. Campbell, L. H. Turner and J. E. Harvey

(2)

A. A. Malcolm (skip), G. Johnstone, J. Watson and G. E. Marshall

(3)

G. Hall (skip), A. Sharp, A. Macdonald and H. Lambert

(4)

J. Smith (skip), W. Ramsay, R. Peden and T. Cranston

(5)

F. Lloyd (skip), J. Grievie, G. Alexander and W. Marshall

(6)

Total

101

JUNIORS

(1)

J. Hayward, P. Eplgrave, C. Larsen, J. Roberts

(2)

D. McAllister (skip), J. Milligan, F. Goodman and A. Woods

(3)

G. B. Stormes (skip), E. M. Smith, G. Randall and F. W. Walker

(4)

T. Spring (skip), W. Featherstonough, B. Selvey and C. Amner

(5)

C. Richards (skip), A. McLeod, J. Ross and W. H. Kimpfle

(6)

Total

114

Mrs. Yang—

Full many a time and oft I've

heard about

The famous people you have

entertained.

Aye, Mrs. Jiggs. I only speak

what's true.

The world doth know your

blood's not red but blue.

Mrs. Jiggs—

(Smiling with pleasure.)

'Tis strange that in this far off

land the fame

Of those who bore me and my

family

Should have reached thee.

Mr. Jiggs—

Yes! 'Tis strange.

Mrs. Jiggs—

(Aside to Jiggs) Shut up.

The General—

Aye, Mrs. Jiggs, both you and

I agree

The one thing in this world's

centrality

(Maggie smiles again. At this

moment her brother William

enters in the uniform of a foot-

man. He recognizes Maggie

who smiles freely.)

Mr. Jiggs—

Hello, William! Miff me, when

did you get out?

Mrs. Jiggs—

(Aside and recovering speech)

(To Jiggs)—

Another word from you will be

your last.

(To William)—

So William, you have found your

way out here

(Aside to William)

No word from you if you hold

your life dear.

This, Mrs. Yang, at one time was

the man

Who did good work for me.

Mrs. Yang—

Alas, poor man.

I found him very much upon the

beach.

And so, but yesterday, I did

employ

William—

Say, Maggie tell me how d'ye get

this way?

Ain't I yer brother? When from

duress I

I did escape, I made my way out

here.

But very soon they ran me in

again.

Free board and lodging gave me

in the U.S. jail.

But I got tired of that and so I

left.

It isn't hard to leave that little

place.

(Continued on Page 2)

BLATCHFORD

TOP SCORER IN

"A" CO. SHOOT

Competitions for 'A' Co., British

August Monthly Cups were fired

on Thursday afternoon last at a

p.m. Conditions were favorable

and a fair number of members were

present. Practices 9, 11, 12 and 15

from the 1923 Musketry Course

were fired and the following were

the best scores returned:

H.P.S. 80

A class Total H'cap Net

Pte Blatchford 70 net 70

Cpl Chapman 61 8.50 55.52

Sgt. Godby 50 net 50.00

Sgt. Hodges 53 33.25 48.30

Pte Blatchford wins first leg on

cup and spoon for highest score,

future handicap 4.25%.

B class

Pte. Burton 57 net 57

Pte. Cauton 53 net 53

C. S. Maj. Hearne 53 net 53

Pte. Fanthorpe 44 net 44

Pte. Burton wins first leg on cup

and spoon for highest score, future

handicap 4.25%.

C class

Sgt. Renwick 65 4.25 62.25

Pte. Harry 62 4.25 59.25

Pte. Adams 45 net 45.00

Pte. Hughes 38 net 38.00

Sgt. Renwick wins second leg and

cup outright, also spoon for

highest score—promoted to B class.

JUNIORS

(1)

J. Hayward, P. Eplgrave, C. Larsen, J. Roberts

(2)

D. McAllister (skip), J. Milligan, F. Goodman and A. Woods

(3)

G. B. Stormes (skip), E. M. Smith, G. Randall and F. W. Walker

(4)

T. Spring (skip), W. Featherstonough, B. Selvey and C. Amner

(5)

C. Richards (skip), A. McLeod, J. Ross and W. H. Kimpfle

(6)

Total

114

(Continued on Page 2)

Record Breaking Crowd Expected Today At Game Meiji U. Versus Shanghai

Collegians Set On Taking The
Series; Tour Of Japan
Hinges On Results

When the Shanghai baseball nine starts against the Meiji University team this afternoon commencing at 3:30 on the club field, a record will be established, it is expected by the management and all old time fans here, in the way of attendance. Japanese fans are supporting their college nine on mass. The series between the two clubs will see the hardest fought games played here this year.

The visiting players are concentrating their best efforts against Gallop's nine. From the one appearance that the Japanese collegians have made here, their game Friday against the crack Fort Mills nine, it may safely be predicted that Captain Hopkins of the local side will have to use his very best strategy, and local players will have to extend themselves to their limits to come out ahead on the three game series.

More depends on the series starting today than appears on the surface. Should Shanghai make a good showing against the Meiji nine, the local nine will be invited for an extended tour of Japan commencing in the middle of September when baseball is over here. The best college nines in all of Japan including Waseda and Keio will be matched against them. The trip, should it materialize, will be the most pretentious ever undertaken by any baseball nine in the Far East.

John Scott will do the hurling in this afternoon's first game against the Japanese. The Meiji battery has not been announced. Watanabe who worked against Fort Mills and held them to a scant seven hits is said not to be their first string man. It has even been said that the visiting collegians have been holding their strongest battery men back to use against Shanghai. If the hurler today is any better, than Watanabe Shanghai men will have a batting task mapped out for them. Shanghai plays Meiji the second game of the series on Saturday next and the final game one week from today. Meiji meets Fort Mills again tomorrow commencing at 4:15 o'clock and again on Wednesday at the same time. Shanghai plays Ft. Mills the sixth and final game of their series Tuesday at 4:45 o'clock.

Kaling Tennis

Men's Singles

Graham beat Vanderburgh

6-0, 6-0.

Willey beat Wayland 1-6, 9-7,

6-0.

Blackstone beat Wilson, w.o.

Lilly beat Anderson 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Doubles

Wayland and Willey beat

Blackstone and son 8-6, 6-4.

Taylor and Anderson beat Duff

and Fowler 6-1, 6-1.

Duff and Graham beat Mo-

padding and Woods 6-0, 6-1.

Semi-finals

Taylor and Anderson beat

D. W. Leach, b. Beatty, b. Barrett 50
C. Baker, c. Wainwright, b. Isaacs 16
J. A. Foster, c. Doyle, b. Sale 5
L. Goldman, b. Sale 7
A. E. Green, ct. Quayle, b. Barrett 15
D. R. Parkin, not out 15
T. L. Rayshorne, b. Barrett 1
E. G. Barnes, ct. Barrett, b. Sale 4
Extras 4
Total 177

Bowling Analysis
O M R W
Quayle 9 1 39 1
Isaacs 13 1 47 1
Wainwright 2 0 11 0
Sale 10.3 2 44 4
Barrett 8 1 31 3

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)
Now sister Maggie help your brother Bill
And like Lyander "I will love thee still."

Mrs. Jiggs—
(Looking at the astonished host and hostess.)
Whence comes this madman? Jiggs, quick take him out.

Mr. Jiggs—
Lead on Sweet William. You've won in this bout. (Exit)

Mrs. Jiggs—
What dreadful noise was that? The General—

We do not know.
But from this house now straightway he must go.

(Mrs. Jiggs collapses, and is only restored when a little of the stuff not served in the U. S. A. is administered.)

Mr. Jiggs—
(Enters) Maggie, Your brother William waits below

Mrs. Jiggs—
Violet and fool and coxcomb, and, and, and.

(Low Curtain)

Scene 3, Dining Room in General's House.

(Mr. and Mrs. Jiggs are seated at table with the General and his wife)

Mrs. Yang—
Tonight we dine together on fowl.

I have a dish the General learned to like

When he did stay in Brooklyn. Truth to tell

I like it too. I hope that you'll enjoy

The delicate flavor, and aroma sweet.

Mrs. Jiggs—
I have so often heard about the food

You serve, and often have I longed to taste it.

Mrs. Yang—
(Enter boys) Well, here it comes. Now settle to enjoy Corned beef and cabbage—

Oh, boy!

(Jiggs drops his knife and fork. Mrs. Jiggs makes a brave attempt at a smile as she helps herself to a little.)

Mrs. Yang—
These homely dishes I do always think

Are better far than courses rich and rare.

Mr. Jiggs—
More, I prithee, more.

This is a dish that doth delight my soul.

Mrs. Jiggs—
No thank you. No more now. That little shock

I had just now has taken quite away

My appetite.

The General—
Well, Jiggs, and what say you?

More I prithee, more.

This is a dish the English call "top hole."

Mrs. Jiggs—
(Aside to Jiggs.)

Will all the perfumes of Arabia take from me

The odour of this odious dish?

Mr. Jiggs—
Don't ask me Maggie, I'm busy. More I prithee, more.

Lay on, my friends and damned be he

That first cries hold, enough.

(CURTAIN)

Scene 4, Card Room in the General's House.

(Mrs. Jiggs and Mrs. Yang taking coffee while waiting for the men.)

Mrs. Yang—
My dear, I've joined the Social Service Board

And so, tonight I've asked just two or three

Of those poor fellows who are down and out.

We're going to play a clever little game

In which each one can join.

Mrs. Jiggs—
(Thinking of Mah Jongg) Ah, yes I've heard.

That everybody's playing it now.

I want so much to learn. Perhaps you will

Instruct me in its mysteries while the men

Do finish their liqueurs and their cigars.

I'll get the chips.

Mrs. Yang—
(Maggie looks puzzled as she murmurs "chips." Loud laughter and greetings heard as Jiggs voice heard singing: "There'll be a hot time in the old town tonight.")

Now, here we are. Just take out the Joker

And take these chips—you'll need them playing Poker

(Mrs. Jiggs snaps).

(Enter Jiggs, General, Dinty Moore and the old gang.)

Mr. Jiggs—
(singing) Hall, hall, the gang's all here!

(Mrs. Jiggs collapses)

(Quick Curtain)

Scene 5, The Mel Monte.

(The band is playing. Everyone is dancing. The General and Jiggs with the gang can be seen having a great time.)

Mr. Jiggs—
Well boys, you take it now from me.

That General Yang Tae-poo is a wonder.

Sure! Let the band begin to play.

(They dance)

The General—
I wanted you to see the sights in town.

And so when Mrs. Jiggs just now collapsed

I told the wife to hasten her to bed

While we would hasten to these revels.

(A charming little thing approaches and speaks to the General.)

The General—
Why, certainly. And this is Mr. Jiggs.

This lady often reads about the way

They bring you up and she would like to dance.

Mr. Jiggs—
(Jiggs, with a beatific smile upon his face is looking into the eyes of his partner while he sings.)

Mrs. Jiggs—
"You, just, you, I love you. My heart is aching—"

(At this moment Jiggs spies Maggie who has just entered.)

Can this be Maggie that I see before me?

A baseball bat in hand? See, she doth clutch it.

Heigh-ho! I've lived—but now must date it! (Maggie approaches)

Good night sweet maid, 'tis and to leave thee so.

When Maggie comes, then luckless Jiggs must go.

(Exit Maggie and Father while the band plays.)

Can't get away to marry you today.

My wife won't let me.

Cries heard off as the curtain falls.

Scene 6, The McMann Mansions again.

(Mr. Jiggs is lying in bed with his head swathed in bandages and his right eye closed. He is playing with flowers.)

Mr. Jiggs: (Softly singing)

And often in my dreams I see those wondrous days you gave to me.

And today, today, today, since Maggie made me leave Shanghai.

At times I lie awake and weep. I pray that I may go to sleep

That I may ease the gnawing pain

And see thee in my dreams again.

Shanghai tied the game up again in the seventh on Kingman's second hit, a bad throw by Brooks of Hopkins' grounder, and Wall's drive through Elliston.

In the eighth Maloney hit McGinnis, and walked. Lowe, Aldinger, missed the two men along a station. Cummings tripled to left and Drozki doubled to center. A

beautiful play followed, with Holliday and Kingman starring. Storalski hit a fast one to third while Drozki was perched at second.

Holliday scooped up the ball and faked a throw to second to hold Drozki back, then slammed it to first, retiring Storalski. Drozki started for third on the play but Kingman on a fast hop thru-back to third completed a double for a third out. It was fast work.

Shanghai's run in the eighth already has been accounted for. The local tally in the ninth came from a beautiful drive by Hopkins beyond the center field's reach.

The score follows:

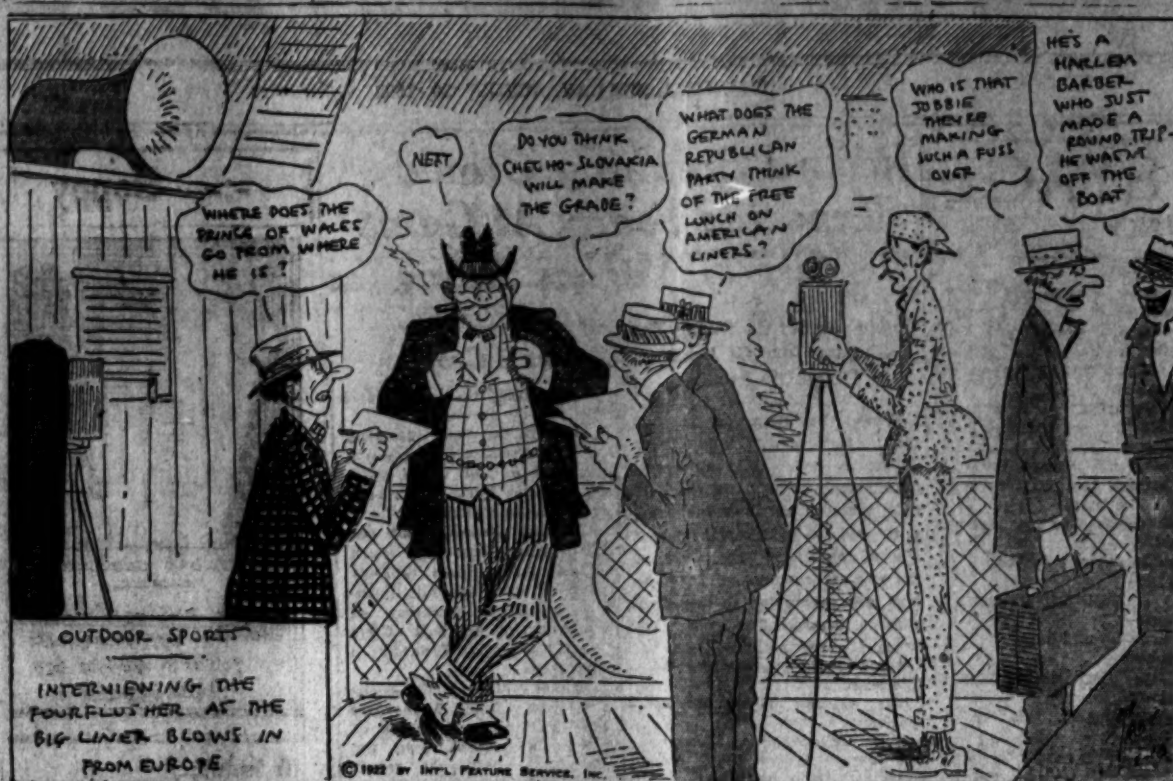
SHANGHAI ... AB R H P O A E
Bills as ... 5 3 3 0 3 0
Holliday 3b ... 5 1 3 3 5 1
S. Woods lf ... 1 0 0 1 0 0
Scott lf ... 4 1 1 3 0 1
Kingman lb ... 4 2 3 10 1 0
Hopkins cf ... 5 1 3 5 0 0
Wall c ... 5 0 2 3 1 0
Wilhoit rf ... 4 0 0 1 0 1
Thatch 2b ... 4 0 0 1 1 0
Maloney p ... 4 0 1 0 2 0
x-Wynn ... 1 0 0 0 0 0

Totals ... 42 7 14 27 12 3
FT. MILLS ... AB R H P O A E
Browaki lf ... 5 1 1 3 1 1
Masie 3b ... 5 1 2 0 3 0
McGinnis ss ... 4 1 1 1 3 0
Lowe rf ... 2 3 1 1 1 0
Aldinger lb ... 4 0 0 10 0 3
Cummings c ... 4 2 3 11 1 1
Drozki 2b ... 4 1 3 0 4 1
Storalski cf ... 4 0 0 1 1 0
Elliston p ... 4 0 1 0 3 0

Totals ... 36 8 12 27 16 4
x-batted for Thatch in 9th.
By innings:
Shanghai.
Runs, 0 0 1 1 3 0 1 1 1 7
Hits, 0 1 2 3 1 2 2 3 1 14
FT. MILLS.
Runs, 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 0 8
Hits, 1 2 0 0 3 0 2 2 12
Summary. Earned runs—Shanghai 3, Ft. Mills 8. First base on errors—Shanghai 2, Ft. Mills 2. Left on base—Shanghai 10, Ft. Mills 5. Two base hit—Masie, Scott, Drozki, Elliston. Three base hits—Bills, Cummings. Home runs—Hopkins, Drozki. Struck out—By Maloney 3, by Elliston 9. Base on balls—Off Maloney 2, off Elliston 1. Stolen base—Bills 2, Wall 2, Hopkins, McGinnis. Sacrifices—Wilhoit, Lowe, Aldinger. Double play—Holliday to Kingman to Holliday. Passed ball—Cummings. Hit by pitched ball—McGinnis. Umpires—Logan and Doyle.

OUTDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Cricket In England

(Review's Service)
London, August 18.—At the Oval Surrey beat Leicestershire by three wickets. Mr. D. J. Knight (Surrey) made 93 runs in the second innings.
At Dover Kent beat Nottingham by six wickets. G. C. Collins (Kent) took six wickets for 18 runs in the first innings and 10 for 65 in the second.
At Portsmouth Hampshire beat Worcestershire by eight wickets. For Worcestershire, P. Bowley made 130 and Mr. H. L. Higgins 115. J. Newman (Hampshire) made 97.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Yorkshire	24	17	5	4	130	95	73.07			
Surrey	21	18	6	3	105	75	71.42			
Nottingham	23	14	4	5	115	78	67.81			
Kent	21	13	2	6	105	69	65.71			
Lancashire	26	15	2	9	100	73	60.76			
Hampshire	20	10	2	8	100	54	54			
Middlesex	19	9	1	9	95	47	49.47			
Essex	21	7	1	7	105	49	46.66			
Somerset	22	10	1	15	130	52	40			
Derbyshire	18	5	3	11	110	40	36.36			
Warwickshire	22	7	0	15	110	35	31.81			
Leicestershire	22	5	3	14	110	31	28.18			
Gloucestershire	23	6	1	16	115	32	27.82			
Northamptonshire	18	5	0	13	90	26	27.77			
Glamorgan	20	1	1	18	100	7	7			
Worcestershire	22	1	0	21	110	5	4.54			

Lawn Bowlers Set For Finals Championships

(Continued from Page 1)
opponents I've already stated that I think the Club's skip will just have the edge on George, McMurdo.

Coming to Harborne, we have as classy a player as one could wish for. He has made a study of the game and I'll guarantee that every word sent down will have its share of care and grey matter before it leaves his hands. Don't let Sandy's prayers upset you Harborne and you are bound to be in the picture. As second Jimmy Robertson takes my eye fine, and he has just enough devil in his make up to offset the advantage Alice has in the drawing line.

Simmons as first needs no comment. His leading woods are a source of comfort to his skip and as an enthusiast expressed himself "The man's a bally machine." With two teams like these in a final it is hard to say who is going to win but I have a slight fancy for the S. L. B. C.

With September approaching club gossip mostly pertains to the later-port games. Looking over the crown colony contingent I can't help but think that we will have to be on our best behaviour to sneak the flag.

Two years ago Mr. Lapaley brought up a team, and I remember him showing me a cutting out of their local daily, which was inserted after their departure. The scribe was anything but flattering to the team sent and bemoaned the weak constitution and lack of tactical knowledge embodied in it.

This week four played, and it was only after a titanic struggle that we were able to beat them and skip Lapaley was a revelation both in driving, saving, drawing and "suddenly directing." Now in addition to this gentleman we are going to have Messrs. Gerrard and Ferguson to deal with, so I do, look for equals, you are going to get them good and plenty. What our team will be is hard to say but I should hazard a guess that a certain George Dunlop as skip. Only two more names would I venture to predict as practically certain.

Recs' Rinks Meet Engineers Today

The lawn bowls sections of the Shanghai Recreation Club meet the Marine Engineers Institute rinks this afternoon commencing at 3:45 o'clock on the Recs grounds. The following have been announced to play for the Recs: H. Vatch (skip) R. Dorran, P. W. Reeves and R. J. B. Brandt.

Main, G. Woods and G. Bloom, G. Manwaring (skip), A. J. Brown, J. Keefe and H. P. Land.

H. P. Phillips (skip), Frank Jones, C. Thompson and E. Piconi.
H. R. Peck (skip), S. Marks, J. Breen and J. Veltch.
T. E. Poignand (skip), J. E. Wheeler, S. Shrivastava and S. M. Wallace.
Reserve: C. E. Ollerdsen and C. Houghton.

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THE EVENING STAR.

Bringing Up Father





Little Jimmy

1. MR. BATCH HAS JUST PHONED THAT HE IS GOING TO CALL THIS AFTERNOON.

2. OH, I'LL PHONE CORA PRINGLE TO COME OVER. THEY MIGHT MAKE A MATCH.

3. HULLO, BATCH. YOU HARD BOILED OLD SINGLE HARNESS RASCAL. I HOPE YOU'VE NOT BEEN NABBED BY ANY DESIGNING FEMALE SINCE I'VE SEEN YOU.

4. CORA PRINGLE, IT IS GOOD TO SEE YOU! I WANT YOU TO MEET MR. BATCH. HE'S A MOST WONDERFUL CATCH!!

5. WE'VE GOT TO CALL ON A NEIGHBOR FOR A FEW MOMENTS BUT DON'T EITHER OF YOU DARE TO GO UNTIL WE RETURN!!

6. AW-ER- I SAY--

7. ER-MISS PRINGLE- PLEASE PARDON ME A MOMENT, I WISH TO TELL JIMMY- ER- A LITTLE SECRET.

8. JIMMY, HERE'S A DIME. I WANT YOU TO GO TO THE CORNER SODA WATER STORE AND CALL ME HERE ON THEIR TELEPHONE- HURRY!

9. AW R! MISTER BATCH.

10. PSST KID D'YE WANTA DO SUMPIN' FOR ME FOR A PLATE OF ICE-CREAM?

11. TAKE THIS ICE-CREAM OVER TO MISS CORA PRINGLE'S HOUSE. I FORGOT TO SEND IT OUT IN THE DELIVERY. SHE'LL BE HOPPIN' MAD IF SHE DON'T GET IT.

12. OH-SHE'S OVER AT OUR HOUSE I'LL TAKE IT RIGHT OVER TO HER.

13. THERE'S A THREAD ON YOUR COAT. YOU POOR HELPLESS DEAR YOU NEED SOMEONE TO TAKE CARE OF YOU!

14. OH, MISS PRINGLE HERE'S YOUR ICE-CREAM!

15. I SAY, JIMMY!

16. SCOOSE ME! GOTTA GO BACK TO ICE CREAM PLACE AN' GET MY ICE-CREAM. NORFUL HURRY!

17. OOH, GOODIE! YOU AND I WILL EAT THIS BOO'FUL ICE CREAM JUS' BY OUR ITTOS SELVES.

18. OH YOU TURTLE DOVES, I'LL WAGER YOU'VE GOT SOMETHING AWFUL IMPORTANT TO TELL US-!

19. YES ONE IDDO MOUSE FULL.

20. GOING MISTER BATCH?

21. HMPH.

SWINNERTON